FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 113 11 June 1984

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

U.S. Readiness To End Nuclear Tests Questioned [PRAVDA 10 Jun] AA 1
West Assailed Over 1983 Arms Convention [Amelin in PRAVDA 31 May] AA 2
U.S. Plans Incompatible With Treaty Obligations [Zhukov in IZVESTIYA 2 Jun] AA 3
USSR Response to Appeal Issued as UN Document AA 5
U.S. Rejects 6-Nation Declaration Out of Hand [Kharkov] AA 6
Beglov on U.S. Rejection of Arms Proposals AA 7
Leningrad To Host UN Disarmament Conference AA 7

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Zamyatin Chairs News Conference on CEMA Summit BB 1
Shishlin Comments on Tasks Before CEMA Summit BB 2
Summit To Be Major Economic, Political Event [Mnatsakanov] BB 3
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Hails Pact Combat Fraternity [Editorial, 3 Jun] BB 4

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Reportage, Reaction to London Economic Summit CC 1
'Semblance of Unity' Sought [Ovchinnikov in PRAVDA 8 Jun] CC 1
Dialogue With USSR Discussed CC 1
Warsaw Pact Proposal Ignored CC 2
U.S. Eyes Near East [Lutsenko] CC 2
'Dollar Neocolonialism' Hit [Kulik] CC 3
Economic Policies Cause Discord CC 4
Declaration Notes Differences CC 5
Practical Moves Lacking CC 6
Japan's Participation Denounced [Beglov] CC 7
Demonstrators Oppose Summit [Ilyashenko] CC 8
PRAVDA on Results CC 8
U.S., UK Press Note Discord CC 9
L'HUMANITE's Reaction CC 10
Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable' [Andrianov, Volskiy, Nekrasov] CC 10
Socialist Initiatives CC 10
Reagan Trip to Europe CC 11
London Summit CC 13
U.S. Actions in Persian Gulf CC 14
Israeli Role in Mideast Tension CC 15
Central American Situation CC 16
U.S. Plans for Asia CC 16

'International Situation: Questions and Answers' [Kachanov, Shishkin, Andrianov, Lavrentyev] CC 17
  Egyptian, Israeli Relations CC 17
  Situation in Punjab CC 18
U.S. Fails To Involve UN in Sakharov Case [Vasilets] CC 19
USSR UN Body Issues Appeal on Outer Space Use CC 20
WFTU Appeal Calls for TU Action for Peace CC 20

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Burt Cited on U.S. Plans for Preemptive Strikes A 1
Shabayev: U.S. Relies on AWACS for Diplomacy A 1
PRAVDA Rejoinder to Proxmire Letter on Arms [Ivanov, 8 Jun] A 2
Senates Passes Amendment on NATO Appropriations A 3
CIA Said To Be Overspending on Nicaragua A 3

CHINA

PRC Defense Minister's Visit to U.S. Viewed B 1
  TASS Report B 1
  Vladimirov Commentary B 1
PRC Defense Minister Seeks French Helicopters B 2

NORTHEAST ASIA

Kim Il-song's Arrival in Yugoslavia Reported C 1
Korean Committee Protests U.S. Troop Increase C 1
Nakasone Supports Right to Nuclear First Strike C 1
  Fesunenko Commentary C 1
  Biryukov Article C 2
U.S. Senate Asks Japan To Increase Defense Budget C 3
USSR, Mongolian Foreign Ministry Officials Confer [IZVESTIYA 7 Jun] C 3

SOUTH ASIA

Olszowski's Arrival, Reception in DRA Cited [Mroziewicz] D 1
PAP Interviews Afghan Foreign Minister Dost D 2
Veteran Cites Wounds Suffered in Afghanistan [Krutov] D 2

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Le Duan Delegation Arrives; Met by Aliyev, Others [VNA] E 1
Vietnam Protests PRC Border Provocations [PRAVDA 9 Jun] E 1

EASTERN EUROPE

RCP Discusses Ceausescu Visit to Moscow [PRAVDA 7 Jun] F 1
Comparison of Chernenko Kremlin Dinner Speech [Bucharest SCINTEIA 5 Jun] F 1
Jaruzelski, Ceausescu Hold Talks in Warsaw [PRAVDA 8 Jun] F 1

  - Joint Statement Issued F 2
  - Delegation Leaves Warsaw F 3
- Ryabov Meets With Jaruzelski in Warsaw F 3
- Olszowski Stops in Moscow on Way to DRA, MPR F 3
- Olszowski Writes Article, Interviewed on Policy F 4
  - Warns of FRG Revanchism [IZVESTIYA 5 Jun] F 4
  - Views Polish Policy [MOSCOW NEWS No 21] F 7
- GDR, DPRK Sign 25-Year Friendship Treaty [PRAVDA 4 Jun] F 11
- GDR's Honecker Speaks on Peace at Festival F 11
- MSZMP's Kadar, Kim Il-song Hold Talks in Budapest F 12
- Grishin Attends Bulgarian Exhibition in Moscow F 12
- IZVESTIYA Notes CSSR Expulsion of UK Diplomats [6 Jun] F 12

WESTERN EUROPE

- UK's Heseltine Will Reportedly Take More Missiles [Ponomarev] G 1
- Soviet-British Trade Talks in Moscow End G 1
- Belgian, U.S. Officials Want More Land for Base G 1
- U.S.-Spain Hold Meeting in 'Tense Atmosphere' [Konstantinov] G 2
- Portuguese CP Leader Cunhal Comments on NATO G 3
- IZVESTIYA Reports on Portuguese Delegation Visit [26 May] G 3
- FRG Deputies Urge Halt in Missile Deployment G 4
- DKP Issues Statement Against Revanchism G 4
- NOVOSTI's West Berlin Office Ransacked G 5
- Gromyko Receives FRG Envoy at Latter's Request G 5
- Reagan's Ireland Speech Left Much Unsaid [Semeyko] G 6
- Normandy Ceremony Devalues Soviet Contribution [Beglov] G 7
- Medical Report on Berlinguer's Stroke Cited G 7
  - Bulletin Reports Death G 7
- French-Soviet Trade Chamber Meets in Paris G 8
- USSR-French Engineering Meeting Ends in Moscow G 8
- Kutakhov Attends Finnish Embassy Reception [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 5 Jun] G 8
- Papandreou Sends Greetings Message to Tikhonov [PRAVDA 6 Jun] G 9
- Kuznetsov Receives Greek Envoy's Credentials G 9
- Turkish Intellectuals Protest Rights Violations [Filippov in PRAVDA 8 Jun] G 9

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

- Iran, Iraq Announce Halt to Attacks on Civilians H 1
- TASS Cites Iraqi, Iranian Battle Communiques H 1
  - 9 Jun Report H 1
  - 10 Jun Report H 2
  - 11 Jun Report H 2
- Matveyev Analyzes Persian Gulf Situation H 2
- U.S. Stance on Mideast Conference Criticized [Kudryavtsev in IZVESTIYA 1 Jun] H 3
- Khaddam, UN's Perez de Cuellar Discuss Mideast H 5

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Dos Santos on Linking Namibia, Cuban Troops J 1
[PRAVDA 8 Jun]
Dmitriyev Delegation Ends Ethiopia Visit J 1
Cables Exchanged With Cameroon President J 1
[IZVESTIYA 7 Jun]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Kuznetsov on Improving Work of Soviets R 1
[PRAVDA 1 Jun]
Mishin Lauds Chernenko at Alma-Ata Rally R 7
[Korsakova, Mulina in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 27 May]
Kapitonov, Others Attend Light Industry Fete R 8
Chernenko Speech to Army Komsomol Published R 8
Prilepo Appointed RSFSR Forestry Minister R 8
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 23 May]
Lithuanian Central Committee Plenum Held R 9
[SOVETSKAYA LITVA 30 May]
Briefs: Estonian Encyclopedia; Badge of Honor Award R 9

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Cement Industry Criticized; Officials Punished S 1
[Vologzhanin, Golubev, Karev in PRAVDA 24 May]
Observer Urges Expansion of Economic Experiment S 2
[Shilov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 1 Jun]
Economic Experiment Extended to New Combine [Letunov] S 2
Kapitonov Attends Tsentrsoyuz Council Session S 3

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

IZVESTIYA Surveys Sowing, Feed Harvest Progress T 1
[Gavrichkin, 7 Jun]
Agro-Industrial Complex Commission Holds Meeting T 2
[SELSKAYA ZHIZN 30 May]
Weather Harming Georgia's Spring Sowing T 3

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

'Science and Life' Program on Paton Institute U 1
[Vlasova]
Cosmonauts Complete Fourth Month in Orbit U 2
Cosmos 1570 Launched, Functioning Normally U 3

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Chernenko Greets Troops on Border Guards Day V 1
[KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 27 May]
Construction, Billeting Personnel Discuss Tasks V 1
[Khrenov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 2 Jun]

U.S. READINESS TO END NUCLEAR TESTS QUESTIONED

LD091731 Moscow TASS in English 1542 GMT 9 Jun 84

[PRAVDA: Who Is for Ending Nuclear Weapon Tests and Who Is Against It?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 9 TASS -- PRAVDA carried in its June 10 issue an editorial which reads:

[Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1756 GMT on 9 Jun, in an otherwise-identical item, calls the following a PRAVDA "editorial article" (redaktsionnaya statya)]

During the recent period officials of the U.S. Administration have said quite a few high-sounding words about Washington's readiness to resolve the problems of limiting and reducing "nuclear armanents. They talk about their desire to work for the the complete elimination of such weapons and try to create the impression that lack of progress towards that objective is explained by the position of the Soviet Union. Meanwhile, they are feverishly speeding up arms build-up programmes and blocking every possibility to get down to a concrete examination of questions of ending the nuclear arms race, to real disarmanent.

This obstructionist line also makes itself felt in the approach of the U.S. Administration to the problem of ending nuclear weapons tests.

Meanwhile, it is an important and urgent task. It is immediately related to raising an effective barrier to further qualitative improvements in nuclear weapons and to the quantitative build-up of their arsenals. An end to underground nuclear weapon tests would be a practical measure of building trust among states and evidence of their intention to rid humanity of the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

It should be said that practical steps have been taken during the past two decades eventually to ban nuclear weapon tests. In the early 1960s a multilateral treaty (which now is in effect) was concluded to ban tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water. Under a treaty concluded in 1974 the Soviet Union and the United States agreed to put a ceiling of 150 kt on underground nuclear weapon tests. A 1976 Soviet-U.S. treaty imposed strict regulations on underground explosions for peaceful purposes.

Substantial progress was achieved at the tripartite talks conducted between the USSR, the USA and Britain until 1980 on the complete and universal prohibition of nuclear weapon tests, that is, in all the media -- in the atmosphere, outer space, under ground and under water.

What then is the approach of the Reagan administration to this problem? It is quite characteristic of its overall style. During its term of office it has done actually nothing to resume the suspended tripartite talks. Neither has it done anything to ratify the Soviet-American treaties signed at the summit level in 1974 and 1976.

The Soviet Union's approach is very different. It has always believed that the task of ending nuclear weapon tests can and must be accomplished. Guiding itself by the desire to have that channel of the arms race blocked, the Soviet side has put forward clearly forumlated concrete initiatives. The proposal was made immediately to resume talks on the complete and universal prohibition of nuclear weapon tests.

The USSR also resolutely called for putting into effect at long last the Soviet-American treaties on underground nuclear explosions by ratifying them as they were signed, without any preconditions or linkages.

These Soviet proposals have been officially brought to the knowledge of the U.S. leadership on more than one occasion. The U.S. Administration knows about them and knows full well. So what? The only reply coming from it is negative: They do not want to resume the tripartite talks without giving any explanations or arguments. Neither do they in the U.S. capital actually want the ratification of the 1974 and 1976 treaties. They try by hooks and by crooks to secure the revision of those treaties under the pretext that it is necessary to modify verification procedures envisioned by them. They thus try to change what already was thoroughly discussed and agreed upon and what has not yet been tried in practice because the above accords have not yet been put into effect through the fault of the U.S. side.

This is the true rather than declarative position of the U.S. side when you come down to brass tacks, as the saying goes. And that position is no chance, of course. A programme of underground nuclear weapon tests is being carried on and, moreover, expanded in the United States. New warheads are being improved and different types of combat technology tested for resistance to nuclear blast effects at the proving grounds in Nevada. They test the strength of missile silos and study the effect of radioactivity on tank, helicopter and bomber crews. To this end they explode nuclear devices and intend to continue to do so.

In other words, the administration is talking about its desire to all but eliminate nuclear arsenals while carrying on large-scale war preparations. Washington's approach to nuclear weapon tests is another graphic proof of its hypocritical and dangerous policy.

WEST ASSAILED OVER 1983 ARMS CONVENTION

PM081424 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 84 Second Edition p 5

[Yevgeniy Amelin article: "A Counterfeit Love of Peace: The United States and NATO Oppose the Limitation of Military Arsenals"]

[Text] A new international agreement in the arms limitation field -- the convention on prohibition or limitation of the use of specific conventional weapons that may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effect -- came into force at the end of 1983.

This was preceded by painstaking work at a specially convened UN conference, in which representatives of around 80 states took part. The USSR and other socialist countries were among the first parties to the convention.

This convention is now a reality of international life and part of the system of international agreements on arms limitation and disarmament. The 38th UN General Assembly session welcomed the convention's entry into force in a unanimously adopted decision and appealed to all states to accede to it.

One may wonder what sort of barriers there can be to the expansion of the number of parties to the new agreement -- an agreement whose carefully considered and balanced provisions were worked out at a multilateral interstate forum?

What can be holding back countries, which participated in the convention's elaboration and supported it during discussion at the United Nations, from acceding to it? The question seems strange, but it is nevertheless a topical one -- with the exception of two Scandinavian countries, no other NATO countries have to date acceded to the convention.

Unfortunately, in international practice, and, it has to be said, in quite recent practice, there have already been precedents where a country which had earlier signed agreements in the arms limitation field subsequently refused to ratify them (it is enough to recall the U.S. attitude toward SALT II).

The question inevitably arises whether it is not that "example" the United States and its allies are following in this case? They were all at the negotiating table when the convention was agreed on; all of them signed it. It is not a question of "technical delays," as some people are trying to prove. It is obvious that this is a deliberate stance designed to maintain a free hand for themselves in the possible use of those barbaric means of human distruction whose use the convention would limit or prohibit.

Although the kinds of weapons covered by the convention are "conventional" ones, their mass use is fraught with extremely serious consequences, above all for the civilian population. After all, what is involved are such dangerous kinds of weapons as incendiary weapons, as well as weapons which injure by means of glass, plastic, and other fragments, which are only shown up in the human body by x-ray, and booby traps in the shape of harmless-looking objects such as children's toys, food products, medical equipment, and art objects.

It is clear that in NATO they do not want to part with those arms that have already repeatedly caused suffering to the peoples fighting for their liberation and to the civilian population of young states defending their independence. The NATO bloc bosses obviously have no desire to refrain from repeating the experience of the use of incendiary weapons by the American interventionists against the Korean people in 1950-1953, during the period of aggression in Indochina, where, moreover, there was extensive use by them of various kinds of mines, flechette munitions, and cluster and ball-bearing bombs. Nor, clearly, do they wish to refrain from the experience of the Israeli aggressors in using napalm in punitive operations against the rebels in El Salvador, or the various kinds of booby traps being supplied to counter-revolutionary gangs in Afghanistan.

Present events in long-suffering Lebanon, where the American military and the American-armed Zionist invaders have repeatedly used incendiary devices and booby traps, confirm that the desire to continue to use these weapons have taken firm hold in the military staffs and political departments of the United States and its allies.

The refusal to participate in international agreements limiting military arsenals unmasks the present American leadership, a leadership disguising itself as the champion of disarmament. The maneuvering and indeed the shirking of obligations in such a vitally important sphere of interstate relations as mutual arms limitation confirms once again the lack of correspondence between the peace-loving statements of Washington and its allies and their practical deeds.

The responsibility of states for the fate of the world requires that they make efforts to bring into operation all the machinery limiting military arsenals, including arsenals of conventional arms. Being a party to international arms limitation agteements is an objective indicator of the awareness of that responsibility.

U.S. PLANS INCOMPATIBLE WITH TREATY OBLIGATIONS

PM081016 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Doctor of Juridical Sciences, Professor G. Zhukov, sector chief of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of World Economics and International Relations: "Preventing the Militarization of Space"]

[Excerpts] One cannot fail to see that the U.S. course toward the creation of an antimissile system in space marks a radical change in the present U.S. Administration's military-political strategy, which is based on the concept of "direct confrontation" with the USSR.

According to a statement by the U.S. Defense Department, this strategy aims at achieving "complete and incontrovertible U.S. superiority," "restoring America's leading role in the world," and "actively countering the USSR in all parts of the world."

The U.S. course toward the militarization of space is fraught with serious consequences. It is not merely a matter of building up nuclear arsenals but of developing qualitatively new military hardware and transforming the near-earth space into a theater of military operations. The implementation of U.S. military space programs will result in a sharply increased danger of a nuclear conflict with destructive consequences on a global scale.

It is no accident that the plans for the militarization of space being hatched by the present U.S. Administration are being opposed by many prominent U.S. scientists, certain military experts, public figures, and church dignitaries. Recently, a group of prominent U.S. politicians and public figures announced the formation in the United States of a coalition for the peaceful use of space.

The implementation of U.S. plans for the development of space weapons is incompatible with obligations assumed by the United States under treaties. Washington's militaristic aspirations are undermining the order prevailing in space under international law, and represent a serious obstacle to the adoption of further measures to limit the use of space for military purposes. Meanwhile there is an acute need for such measures since the international agreements on space currently in force do not explicitly ban the deployment there of weapons systems not classified as mass destruction weapons.

From the very beginning of the practical development of space, the USSR and the other socialist community countries have opposed and continue to oppose its transformation into an arena of the arms race. With the direct participation of these countries a whole series of international treaties and agreements was concluded aimed at limiting the use of space for military purposes. This concerns in particular important documents such as the treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space, and under water; and the treaty on principles governing the activities of states in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, which contains the important undertaking under international law not to station facilities with nuclear or any other mass destruction weapons in outer space.

Important provisions limiting the potential use of outer space for military purposes are also contained in bilateral Soviet-American agreements -- the treaty on the limitation of ABM systems, the agreement on certain measures with respect to the limitation of strategic offensive arms (1972), and other bilateral accords of the seventies. The implementation of U.S. plans for the development of space weapons is incompatible with obligations assumed by the United States under treaties.

In the present situation special significance is attached to the USSR's proposal to conclude a treaty banning the use of force in outer space or from outer space with respect to the earth, which was submitted to the United Nations in 1983. As is known, the Soviet Union proposed to go further than in 1981, when our country submitted to the United Nations the proposal to conclude a treaty banning the deployment of all types of weapons in outer space.

The Soviet proposal met with widespread positive response at the 38th UN General Assembly session. As a result of the debate on this Soviet initiative, the UN General Assembly 15 December 1983 approved a resolution on the prevention of the arms race in outer space, whose draft was submitted jointly by the socialist and nonaligned countries.

The resolution confirms the will of states to ensure that space exploration and use serves exclusively peaceful purposes. The spring session of the Disarmament Conference which took place in Geneva was instructed to examine as a matter of priority the issue of preventing the arms race in outer space, and in particular to set up a special working group on this question so that talks may be opened on the conclusion of an agreement to this effect.

Another resolution approved by the 38th UN General Assembly session contains the request addressed to the UN Committee on the Peaceful Use of Space to examine the question of the prevention of the militarization of space at its routine sessions. These UN General Assembly decisions were adopted by an overwhelming majority of the session participants' votes, while the United States stood alone.

In its efforts to ensure the realization of this UN decision and radically resolve the problem of antisatellite weapons, the Soviet Union, as an act of goodwill, pledged not to be the first to station any kind of antisatellite weapons in space. This decision of the Soviet Union was one of the most important unilateral steps it has taken since its renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons.

The Soviet initiative has met with widespread support throughout the world. The conviction is being expressed more and more widely that there is no justification, nor can there be any, for refusing to embark on the formulation of corresponding practical measures.

The Soviet Union views the problem of the prevention of the militarization of space as a most pressing problem calling for radical solutions. For its part, our country is prepared to do its utmost to prevent ominous plans to extend the arms race to outer space from becoming reality. "It is our conviction," K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has said, "that the policy aimed at successfully protecting space from the deployment of weapons must become a binding norm of the conduct of states, and a generally accepted international commitment."

The elimination of the threat of war from space will create a favorable political atmosphere for widespread international cooperation in the sphere of the exploration and use of this natural environment for peaceful and creative purposes. Space must become a sphere of varied and fruitful peaceful cooperation among states, including those with different social systems.

USSR RESPONSE TO APPEAL ISSUED AS UN DOCUMENT

LD081836 Moscow TASS in English 1754 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] New York June 8 TASS -- The text of the statement by the Soviet Government in connection with the joint declaration by the heads of state and Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, the United Republic of Tanzania and Sweden addressed to all nuclear powers has been issued as an official document of the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council.

"The Soviet leadership," says the statement by the Soviet Government, "unconditionally adheres to the viewpoint identical with that of the authors of the declaration that nuclear war should not be permitted in any form. This is the aim of the Soviet Union's foreign policy and of its military doctrine. Prevention of war should become the main objective, a mandatory norm of conduct by all nuclear powers irrespective of the size of their nuclear arsenals."

"All powers possessing nuclear weapons should renounce their first use. The Soviet Union has already made such a commitment," the statement stresses.

"The said powers should guarantee that they will not use nuclear weapons against the states in whose territory such weapons are not deployed. The Soviet Union has already made a commitment on that score and is prepared to seal it contractually through concluding multilateral or bilateral agreements."

U.S. REJECTS 6-NATION DECLARATION OUT OF HAND

LD081422 Moscow TASS in English 1429 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 8 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The joint declaration of the heads of state and Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and Tanzania, pervaded with the desire to shield the world from the nuclear threat, has evoked a far-ranging international response. The overwhelming majority of countries making up the world community have already voiced their support for it. The appeal of that document to halt the further build-up of nuclear weapons, to freeze the nuclear arsenals and immediately to go over to substantial reductions in them meets the aspirations of all the peace-loving peoples. Indeed, the most urgent task in the world today is the averting of nuclear catastrophe. Hundreds of millions of people and mass anti-war and anti-missile movements are working to achieve this noble goal. As international tension keeps growing, the need for measures outlined in the declaration is making itself felt ever stronger.

Washington, however, has rejected the initiative of the six countries out of hand, one may say. Just the day after the declaration had been released, an official spokesman for the Department of State announced the U.S. negative response. According to him, such a practical step as the nuclear freeze suggested by the declaration would not contribute to the maintenance of stability or to the lessening of the danger of war. Instead of paving the way to nuclear arms reduction, the State Department spokesman claimed, the freeze will make it far more difficult to reach the objective.

This is dangerous demagogy which, contrary to common sense, turns everything upside down. According to U.S. "logic," the way to stability and to the relaxation of the war threat goes through the escalation of nuclear arms arsenals. Washington, apparently, has no idea of a world without nuclear weapons.

The U.S. military doctrine lays emphasis on the first strike weapons, hence the plans to speed up the deployment of those weapons, long-range Pershing-2 and cruise missiles, not only in Western Europe but also in Asia and the Pacific.

The "jubilee" session of the NATO Council which took place in Washington in late May actually ignored the declaration of the six. This obstructionist stand is fresh proof of the disregard of NATO policy-makers for the vital interests of the peoples, including the peoples of their own countries.

The United States and its NATO allies are blocking any step towards lessening nuclear armaments and the subsequent elimination of nuclear arms arsenals. The same happened with regard to the initiative of the six countries.

The USSR, as a statement released by the Soviet Government stressed, adheres to a viewpoint that is identical with that of the authors of the declaration. Its foreign policy and military doctrine are aimed at averting the nuclear threat.

BEGLOV ON U.S. REJECTION OF ARMS PROPOSALS

LD102107 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 10 Jun 84

[From the "International Panorama" program; commentary by NOVOSTI political observer Spartak Beglov]

[Text] Hello, comrades. In the past week, the world was paying a great deal of attention to the statement of the Soviet Government in connection with the joint declaration of heads of states and governments of six countries of five continents about the urgent necessity to stop the nuclear arms race. Responses, published in India, Mexico, Greece, and other countries, stress that the Soviet proposal and the ideas contained in the joint declaration of the six states follow the same direction. At the same time, one must not pass by the attempts of U.S. propaganda -- which tried this week to turn into a great sensation the obviously demagogic statement of President Reagan in the Irish Parliament regarding his readiness to meet the Soviet Union both at the roundtable talks in Geneva, wrecked by Washington, and the conference in Stockholm. Is is not difficult to see that each of the so-called initiatives of the President has two faces -- on the outside, a bait for the credulous, and inside, a dirty trick.

So on one side there is talk of U.S. readiness to halt the deployment of missiles, but conditions are also tied up to this: First of all, the Americans have to ensure that satisfactory agreement for them is signed. An agreement on what? On how many U.S. missiles are to be deployed. Washington knows well that the USSR will not agree to such conditions. How much value is there in the readiness voiced by the President to examine the question on non-use of force? You see, it is tied up with a package of conditions about the so-called examination of the Soviet defense potential; nuclear weapons are put quite outside the framework of the agreement. It is clear that the further propaganda fireworks of Washington are intended above all to calm down the anxious public. Right are those political observers who noted in the present days that the most convincing proof of the fact that Washington continues to put its stake on the nuclear arms race is Washington's no to the joint declaration of the six states of five continents, while the USSR said yes once again firmly.

LENINGRAD TO HOST UN DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

LD090543 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0204 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] The official agenda of the regional Conference on Disarmament of the United Nations Organization has been announced at the UN in New York. This will take place in Leningrad from 11 to 15 June. Representatives of government and public organizations, scientific circles, and the mass media from the countries of Europe, the United States of America, and Canada will discuss topical issues of the present day: warding off nuclear war and curbing the arms race; measures to strengthen mutual confidence and disarmament in Europe; and the UN role in the peace struggle.

ZAMYATIN CHAIRS NEWS CONFERENCE ON CEMA SUMMIT

LD110739 Moscow TASS in English 0723 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 11 TASS -- The economic conference of member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) at summit level will open tomorrow, June 12, at 10:00 in the Kremlin.

This was officially announced at a press conference here today.

When declaring the press conference open, Leonid Zamyatin, head of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee, said that the economic conference is held at the level of the leaders of the communist and workers' parties and the heads of government of the CMEA member-states. Matters which are aimed at further deepening the participating countries' cooperation in the economic fields with due regard for their grown [as received] economic, scientific and technical potential as well as for the changed conditions in the world will be considered at the conference.

The countries participating in the conference have broadened economic cooperation many times over the years that have passed since the CMEA was founded. The cooperation now covers many fields. The CMEA countries now account for one-third of the entire amount of industrial output in the world and for 25 percent of world income. Large-scale economic and social programmes have been implemented, and a stable rise in people's well-being and further development of science, edcuation, culture, health care, and social security have been ensured.

The deepening and further improvement of economic ties between the fraternal countries, Leonid Zamyatin went on, plays an important role in these accomplishments. At the same time, practice shows that there are still considerable reserves and possibilities which we intend to use.

Zamyatin pointed out that countries of the socialist community are handling their construction tasks in the conditions of a sharply aggravated international situation. The discussion of questions at the conference, he said, cannot be conducted separately from the overall international situation.

The following officials took part in the press conference: Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and permanent representative of the USSR to the CMEA Nikolay Talyzin, first deputy head of the Economic Department of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Gostev, deputy head of the department [for liaison with communist and workers' parties of socialist countries] of the CPSU Central Committee Olimp Chukanov. It was announced that the economic conference will work for three days. It is planned to make its results known to press representatives on June 14.

A correspondent of the Japanese newspaper MAINICHI asked to make an estimate of the present-day international situation and of its influence on the economic cooperation of states. Leonid Zamyatin said that the present-day international situation is tense, acute, and one has to build economic relations with due regard for this acuteness. Unfortunately, he stated, no processes of relaxation of international tension are observed so far. On the contrary, the process of the growth of tension is taking place. This is caused by the U.S. policy aimed at stepping up the arms race in Western Europe and in the world as a whole. Leonid Zamyatin recalled numerous statements by the USA, which hinders economic cooperation between West and East, on the imposition of various kinds of embargoes which break the long-established economic contacts and undermine international cooperation.

The Soviet Union, he stressed, is for international cooperation to develop favourably both between groups of states and between individual countries. Herein we see the goal of the Soviet economy policy.

In a reply to a question, Nikolay Talyzin said that the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance actively cooperates with many international organizations, especially in the United Nations system. The CMEA maintains regular ties with more than sixty organizations, including the U.N. regional economic commissions for Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America, as well as with several specialized bodies of the U.N.

A REUTER correspondent asked for a comment on the declaration adopted at the London conference of heads of seven major capitalist countries on West-East relations. Our assessment of the declaration, Leonid Zamyatin pointed out, proceeds from the previous statements made by Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko on the essence of the issues it touched upon. That document deals, in particular, with the problem of the Geneva talks on medium-range nuclear missiles weapons and strategic armaments.

This part of the declaration contains nothing new. Actually, the U.S. allies backed what President Reagan had said in Ireland. Regrettably, we found no constructive moments in his speech there. The United States, in fact, advanced a condition for the talks so as these talks can be actually concerned with how to increase the American potential in Europe where Pershing-2s and cruise missiles have already been sited. The NATO Council at its session prior to the London conference already prepared a schedule for the further deployment of American missiles up to 1986.

A question was asked at a press conference why the economic summit of the CMEA countries is convened at this very moment. Boris Gostev said in his reply that all socialist countreis are now at an important stage of their development. The five-year plans of social and economic development are nearing completion, plans for an extended perspective are being prepared. This is, in particular, what has determined the date.

SHISHLIN COMMENTS ON TASKS BEFORE CEMA SUMMIT

LD101118 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0530 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Political observer Nikolay Shishlin commentary]

[Text] Much is being both written and said about the CEMA summit conference, both inside and outside socialist countries. The CEMA member-countries adopted the decision on the development of socialist and economic integration 15 years ago. These 15 years have led to the strengthening of mutual ties between socialist states and, in general, the major results of the development of the socialist countries' national economies are derived not only from the personal efforts of these countries but also from those useful mutual ties that exist between socialist countries, which are steadfastly on the ascendant. The summit meeting, devoted, I repeat, to questions concerning economic cooperation, will be working with this entirely positive background.

All expectations are now connected with the fact that the socialist countries, since this also corresponds with national plans, will concentrate their efforts on developing such areas as scientific and technological progress -- that is, the uniting of efforts to resolve the most up-to-date, the most vanguard tasks in the field of the creation of new equipment and new technology. Furthermore, the socialist countries have already accomplished a great deal, with the decisive participation of the Soviet Union, for the satisfactory resolution of the fuel and energy problem and the raw material problem.

With regard to the long-term future however, this task of course remains one of the most important and its resolution is envisaged obviously not only in the uniting of the socialist countries' resources but also in the use of energy-saving technology, in better economy in both raw materials and energy.

At the same time, this second task I am referring to is coupled with the first -- that is, the task of scientific and technological progress. One can naturally expect the socialist countries to pay attention to such an essential problem as the food problem, which as is known is being resolved in the Soviet Union on the basis of the Food Program. Within the framework of the socialist community, the possibility of using the division of labor in the whole sphere of agricultural production and in industries serving agriculture may become a good accelerator for resolving national tasks in the field of food matters. As a whole, the CEMA member-countries' summit conference, very obviously, will become a new major stage in deepening the development of socialist and economic integration and in perfecting the socialist international division of labor.

SUMMIT TO BE MAJOR ECONOMIC, POLITICAL EVENT

LD092322 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1315 GMT 9 Jun 84

[From the "International Review" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Excerpts] Good day, comrades. In a few days' time the CEMA economic summit will begin in Moscow. CEMA is an international organization of socialist states, created in 1949. Thus the coming session is a jubilee one: CEMA is 35 years old. At present it comprises 10 socialist countries of Europe, Asia, and Latin America -- Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Czechoslovakia, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

It is difficult to imagine, comrades, the life of peoples of socialist countries, their economic development, their mutual assistance, socialist economic integration, without the most active participation by CEMA in these processes. It has become a mighty stimulant in economic, scientific, and technological mutual interaction and progress of fraternal states. [passage indistinct] That is, socialist countries, with regard to the economy, developed 2.5-times faster. The production of industrial produce in CEMA countries grew in the period by 14 times, while in the Common Market it was 3.8 times.

These are merely the main statistical data on the results of economic competition between CEMA countries and those of the Common Market -- and in the final analysis, between socialism and capitalism. These data cannot but please us, inspire us, Soviet people and citizens of all fraternal countries, with optimism and firm conviction in our final victory, in the historic competition with the other socioeconomic system.

As you know, several questions connected with preparations for the CEMA economic summit conference were discussed a couple of days ago in the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. It is quite obvious that the forthcoming Moscow conference will become an outstanding event, not only of an economic character but also of a political character, a new major step forward in further strengthening unity, friendship and fraternity between the countries of our socialist community.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA HAILS PACT COMBAT FRATERNITY

PM081348 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Jun 84 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Fraternity in Arms"]

[Excerpt] The increased danger of war brought about by the aggressive imperialist circles, and their gambling on achieving military superiority are forcing the socialist countries to constantly take pains to strengthen their defense capability. The socialist community has a powerful economic and defense potnetial at its disposal today. In conditions when the imperialist reaction, and primarily the U.S. imperialist reaction, has declared a "crusade" against socialism, it is a lofty duty and sacred obligation of the fraternal countries' peoples and armies to strengthen and build up this potential.

As long as the United States and NATO states continue to pose a nuclear missile danger, we must keep our powder dry and remain constantly on the alert so as to prevent a change in the correlation of forces in favor of imperialism. This precisely is the reason for the retaliatory measures the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are forced to take to ensure their security. In accordance with an understanding reached between the Governments of the Soviet Union and the GDR an additional number of extended-range Soviet operational-tactical missile facilities are being sited on GDR territory in retaliation for the deployment of U.S. missiles on the territory of West European countries. In the future, too, Warsaw Pact member-states' retaliatory measures will be kept strictly within the limits necessary to maintain an equilibrium of forces and to neutralize the concrete danger ensuing for the USSR and its allies in particular from the areas where the new U.S. missiles are sited. The socialist countries are not seeking military superiority. But for the sake of preserving universal peace they will not allow the established parity to be destroyed.

The socialist community peoples see the main guarantee of peace in the unity of action of the communist and workers' parties and in the indestructible alliance and fraternity of the fraternal socialist countries' peoples and armies. Unity and cohesion help the peoples of the socialist community countries to achieve ever new successes in various spheres of creation. They help them to overcome difficult moments and to repeal the attacks of the class enemy. The security of the socialist countries depends to an enormous extent on their unity and cohesion.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, speaking at the All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries about the strengthening of links between our Army and the armies of the fraternal countries of the Warsaw Pact, stressed that these links must be upheld and developed in every way. The fraternity in arms uniting the servicemen of the socialist community countries' armies is growing stronger with every passing year. The present defenders of socialism are worthily continuing the revolutionary and combat traditions of the older generations.

The exercises of Hungarian People's Army Ground Force and Air Force units, and of Soviet Army, and Czechoslovak People's Army units held this year on the territory of Czechoslovakia have contributed to the further strengthening of the combat fraternity of the servicemen of the allied armies. The Soviet tank company under the command of Senior Lieutenant V. Ashitok, the Czechoslovak People's Army motor rifle company under the command of First Lieutenant J. Blazko, and the Hungarian People's Army tank company under the command of Senior Lieutenant (P. Kertis) did particularly well at the exercises. Servicemen of the fraternal armies also displayed great skill and readiness to defend socialism at the recent joint Friendship-84 and South-84 exercises. Taking part in them were units and subunits of the GDR People's Army, the Soviet Army, and the Polish Army. Another step along the path of strengthening combat fraternity is the Summer-84 command-staff exercise currently under way on Polish territory.

But fraternal servicemen meet not only during joint exercises. Thousands of unbreakable friendship ties link the class brothers and brothers in arms. Joint annual camps of the allied armies' servicemen have become a tradition. At these camps lively exchanges of experience gained in combat training and political studies take place. A vivid example of internationalism are the exchanges of subunits between the Central Group of Forces and Czechoslovak People's Army units. On a regular basis, one of the best companies of the Central Group of Forces is sent into a Czechoslovak Army unit. For a while Soviet servicemen live and learn side by side with their Czechoslovak brothers in arms. In turn, a Soviet unit hosts a Czechoslovak company. This form of strengthening combat fraternity and exchanging leading experience is producing good results. Fraternal armies' servicemen are also deeply impressed by joint meetings with veterans of the last war and participants in the battles for the liberation of Czechoslovakia from the fascist invaders.

Not long ago, for instance, a group of Soviet and Czechoslovak servicemen led by Guards Lieutenant G. Chernykh and Czechoslovak People's Army Lieutenant J. Juryga met with Captain (retired) V. Tysler, an active participant in the Slovak national uprising. The meeting, recorded on the photograph published above, took place near a legendary Soviet aircraft mounted on a pedestal as a memorial. This aircraft was used to airlift weapons, food, and medicine for Slovak partisans and to evacuate the wounded. The veteran related how Slovak partisans and Soviet soldiers fought valiantly side by side against the fascists.

The role of the combat cooperation and unbreakable fraternity in arms uniting the defenders of socialism is a great one. Commanders and political workers must generalize and disseminate leading experience with the aim of further enhancing the effectiveness of friendly relations between the fraternal armies. It is necessary to constantly improve, and utilize more effectively, the forms and methods of strengthening combat cooperation that have proven their worth in practice, to display creative initiative and activeness in this matter, and to strive for the maximum efficiency of the work in hand in the interests of the socialist countries' strengthened defense capability.

"The community of socialist states and the fraternal combat alliance of the Warsaw Pact member countries' armies are a reliable bulwark of peace and peoples' security," D.F. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense has said in his replies to a TASS correspondent. "No military adventure of imperialism will take us by surprise." The combat fraternity of the Warsaw Pact states' peoples and armies and the mighty combat potential of the Joint Armed Forces reliably counter the imperialists' aggressive schemes and serve as a firm foundation of peace and peoples' security.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS & ANSWERS'

LD081727 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 8 Jun 84

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program presented by Yevgeniy Kachanov, All-Union Radio foreign political commentator; with Gennadiy Shishkin, TASS political observer; Boris Andrianov, foreign political commentator; and Vyacheslav Lavrentyev, commentator]

Egyptian, Israeli Relations

[Excerpts] [Kachanov] Our listener Nikolay Terevovich Grushlyak from Lisichansk, Voroshilovgrad Oblast, Ukraine, asks whether the Camp David accords have lost their force. Let us reply to this question.

Formally, the Camp David accords that were concluded in 1978 by the United States, Israel, and Egypt remain in force, since none of the countries that signed them has announced their annulment. Of course, such statements should not be expected from Washington and Tel Aviv, whose interests are served by the anti-Arab Camp David conspiracy. However, Egyptian President Mubarak has recently been repeating assurances of his country's adherence to the tripartite accord.

Nevertheless, all the grounds exist for stating that in fact, these accords remain merely on paper. Even many Western, including U.S., political observers and journalists refer to them as dormant. To a certain extent, this discription reflects the essence of the situation that has been created. However, it would be more accurate to characterize the Camp David accords as moribund, since the so-called peace process started at Camp David has reached a complete impasse. It reached its limit with the separate Israeli-Egyptian deal and has not moved beyond it. The architects of the Camp David arrangement made a major miscalculation in believing that, following the example of the As-Sadat regime, other Arab governments would choose the path of separate agreements with Israel, a path betraying the general Arab interests. Despite active efforts by the United States and Israel, with the help of a carrot-and-stick policy to push even one more Arab state onto this path, the United States and its Near East strategic ally have not succeeded.

Moreover, their Egyptian accomplice As-Sadat proved to be deeply isolated in the Arab world and then paid with his life for turning Egypt into an appendage of the anti-Arab U.S.-Israeli alliance. The Camp David policy was then already on its way to death's door.

Across the ocean and in Tel Aviv, they decided that a triumphant blitzkrieg against Lebanon would save it. The aggression against that small Arab republic, which was virtually without a regular army, was in pursuance of the aim of turning it into a U.S.-Israeli protectorate and making it sign a peace treaty of capitulation with Israel. Carried out with the complete blessing and support of the White House, the Israeli incursion was aimed at broadening the Camp David policy's gambit at Lebanon's expense, and thus at reviving it. These plans, however, were not fated to be realized either. True, one third of the territory of Lebanon is still occupied by Zionist aggressors, but the notorious peace treaty with Tel Aviv on the Camp David model, which they tried to impose on Beirut, was revoked. The so-called multinational force, of which U.S. troops formed the framework ingloriously withdrew from Lebanon. A new government of national reconciliation has been formed in the country, and it has proclaimed as its basic task the liberation of the south from Israeli occupation.

It should be said that the Lebanese adventure, which was accompanied by mass terror and the killing of innocent inhabitants of Lebanon and of Palestinian refugees, inflicted a serious blow on U.S. positions in the Arab world. It not only did not revive the Camp David process but, on the contrary, condemned it to death.

It is notable that even Egypt, which under As-Sadat did not contradict its Camp David partners, severly censured the aggression against Lebanon. As a mark of protest, it withdrew its ambassador from Israel and froze negotiations between Egypt and Israel on so-called Palestinian autonomy.

Apart from this, President Mubarak's government broke off diplomatic relations with El Salvador and Costa Rica which, in order to satisfy Israel, had recognized Jerusalem as its capital, including Jerusalem's occupied Arab quarter. Recently, official Cairo has been calling for the convention of an international conference on the Middle East with the Soviet Union as a participant. It has also expressed readiness to reestablish diplomatic relations with our country, at the level of ambassadors that were broken off under As-Sadat's leadership.

Of course, all this does not fit in with the Camp David policy and is causing irritation among U.S. and Israeli ruling circles, who feel that Egypt's position is changing.

Situation in Punjab

[Kachanov] Vasiliy Ivanovich Adamov from Ternopol Oblast asks us to tell what is happening in the Indian State of Punjab. In general, we have been touching on this issue in our programs, but now events there have taken such a serious turn that I think we should address this topic.

I would remind you that agitation by the Sikh religious community, which forms the majority of the population of the Punjab, has been continuing for many months. At the start, their demands were quite moderate, greater autonomy and so forth. But later, extremists came into the leadership of the ruling Akali Dal party. They started to call for the Punjab to secede from India and create a so-called independent state of Khalistan.

There are irrefutable facts that the U.S. and Pakistani secret services are behind the actions of the terrorists. In Pakistan, there are special camps for the training of saboteurs sent into the Punjab. From there, weapons, ammunition, and subversive literature are carried across the border. In the towns of the Punjab, temples and other religious cult objects were transformed into strongholds for the separatists. Attempts by the central government of India to settle the situation in the Punjab by peaceful means produced no results. So that order could be restored, decisive measures needed to be taken.

Troops were sent to the Punjab; a state of emergency was introduced, and a curfew was put in force. Now operations against subversive elements are basically finished. The religious center of the Sikhs, the Golden Temple at Amritsar, which had been transformed into the main base for the extremists, has been completely cleared.

During the fierce shooting, more than 260 Sikh terrorists were killed, including their leader Bhind Ranwale, well-known for his links with U.S. and Pakistani secret services. More than 700 people have been arrested during Army raids in the state, and a large quantity of Western-produced arms have been seized: rifles, automatics, machineguns, mortars and rocket-launchers.

Among those arrested is Chariman of the Akali Dal party Longowal and other leaders of the antigovernment campaign. The towns' streets are patrolled by troops. On the whole, calm has been restored. But of course it is still too early to talk of a final settlement of the situation in the Punjab. Clearly, a political solution must be found for this. Now, everything depends on the efforts of the central Indian Government to find that solution.

U.S. FAILS TO INVOLVE UN IN SAKHAROV CASE

LD091425 Moscow TASS in English 0411 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] New York June 9 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

The unseemly attempts made by the United States official circles at gearing the United Nations Organization to the anti-Soviet campaign around the so-called "Sakharov affair" have suffered a complete flop.

The United States secret services are known to have made quite an effort in recent weeks to stage an anti-Soviet provocation around Sakharov and his wife Bonner. But when the venture with the granting of "political asylum" to Bonner at the United States Embassy in Moscow proved to be a failure, the Western press set up an unprecedented hue and cry around the "tragic fate of the great martyrs". Still, they in Washington and in other NATO capitals, apparently, felt that that was not enough. In addition, the noisy campaign began speedily losing momentum. In contemplating new methods, it occurred to them that they could table the "issue" at official international forums.

The fuss at the United Nations Organization around the "Sakharov affair" started quite a long time ago. First the U.S. representative made a hostile sally at a regular session of the U.N. Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). His plea for "saving Sakharov" was made in heart-rending melodramatic tones usually associated with provincial theatres of old times. But this attempt did not win applause at the U.N. The American delegate was given a resolute rebuff at the session. The attempts made by the USA and its allies to force ECOSOC make a statement on that issue suffered a fiasco.

The next "item" in the scenario of the American producers of the anti-Soviet show was a regular meeting of the working group for forcible or involuntary disappearance convened at the U.N. headquarters. The aim was to force on it a discussion of the issue of "Sakharov's disappearance." The initiative was undertaken by the so-called International League for Human Rights, which brought to the session Bonner's relatives, who settled abroad and have long made it their "profession" to exploit Sakharov's name.

Characteristically, the sponsors of the new show directly violated the rules and decisions connected with the group. Its meetings are held confidentially, but that time confidentiality was out of the question. Already before the first meeting, which endorses the agenda of the session of the group, an unsigned report appeared in the NEW YORK TIMES that it would discuss Sakharov's "disappearance". In other words, the members of the group -- experts from five countries were from the very outset crudely pressured. They were prescribed in advance what they had to attend to.

There was an impression that very few of the overseas zealots of Sakharov were really concerned over his destiny. It was important for them to play another anti-Soviet performance designed for credulous and uninformed people.

Contrary to expectations of the strategists of the psychological warfare against the Soviet Union, the working group considered it illegitimate to pronounce a judgement on a far-fetched issue. Indeed, truly cynical and sacrilegious was this Washington-orchestrated attempt at putting on a level the "disappearance" of Sakharov, who is resident in Gorkiy, with the real disappearance of thousands upon thousands of fighters against the bloody dictatorships in Chile, Paraguay and other Latin American countries (as the group was set up chiefly for an investigation into these brutal crimes). The public of the above-mentioned countries has long given up hope to find the victims of the dictatorial arbitrary rule -- nobody doubts the death of these people now.

They are trying to find their graves, at least some information about their destiny. But their destiny in common with the destiny of people dying daily in El Salvador does not interest official Washington and its paid producers of propaganda shows at all.

Also noteworthy is the strange behaviour of a number of officials of the Secretariat of the Geneva Human Rights Centre. Some of them clearly had a hand in the attempts at gearing the working group to the anti-Soviet chariot. This behavior is clearly in conflict with the demands made on them as international employees.

USSR UN BODY ISSUES APPEAL ON OUTER SPACE USE

LD110906 Moscow TASS in English 0852 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 11 TASS -- Today mankind faces a terrible threat. If the danger of the militarisation of outer space is not dealt with in the nearest future this baleful process may acquire an irreversible nature, it is said in an appeal of the USSR United Nations Association to the United Nations Committee on the Utilisation of Outer Space for Peaceful Purposes, in connection with the opening of the committee's 27th session.

It is exactly now, while weapons have not yet been deployed in outer space, before it is too late, that states should sit down at the negotiating table to prevent the spread of the arms race into outer space, the document notes. The Soviet Union, as is known, has set forth concrete and far-reaching proposals on these questions designed to avert this danger.

The USSR United Nations Association, the appeal stresses, expresses hope that the United Nations Committee on the Utilisation of Outer Space for Peaceful Purposes will make its contribution to the attainment of the relevant accords in the interests of peace and the peaceful cooperation of states.

WFTU APPEAL CALLS FOR TU ACTION FOR PEACE

LD101622 Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Prague June 10 TASS -- The World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) has issued a call to the working people of all countries to join actively preparations for and observation of international day of trade union action for peace on September 1, 1984.

A serious threat faces mankind, the WFTU appeal points out. Disregarding wide protests by trade unions and all the other progressive forces of mankind, NATO stubbornly goes ahead with the deployment of cruise and Pershing-II missiles in Western Europe. The escalation of the nuclear arms race transcends the boundaries of Europe and spreads to ever new regions.

The Reagan administration announced a further substantial increase in the military budget, allocates huge funds for the development of new types of mass annihilation weapons, including space-based weapons systems. The arms race fuelled by the United States is accompanied by plans for direct military interference, threatening the freedom of peoples and the sovereignty of many states. It is essential that the struggle against the arms race which places the world on the brink of thermonuclear catastrophe be intensified.

WFTU urges all trade union centres and trade union organisations to hold on September 1, 1984, the 45th anniversary of the beginning of the Second World War, mass demonstrations, meetings and peace marches, and to collect signatures under petitions demanding to eliminate the threat of thermonuclear conflagration. It is necessary that efforts be made to halt the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe, to dismantle and remove from there the already installed missiles and thus to create conditions for resuming the Geneva negotiations. "Euro-missiles -- out of Europe" -- such is the imperative of the times, the appeal points out.

BURT CITED ON U.S. PLAN FOR PREEMPTIVE STRIKES

LD110821 Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Washington June 11 TASS -- The Reagan administration is, in the framework of its policy of banditry and sabotage on the international scene, conducting preparations for the use of force against states it dislikes on the plea of "combatting international terrorism". This followed from U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Burt's statement in an interview with CBS television.

After making verbal attacks on a number of independent countries, including Iran, Iraq and Libya, he declared bluntly that dealing "pre-emptive strikes" at those as well as other states could not be fully ruled out. Burt said the question of delivering a "pre-emptive blow" should be considered separately in each particular case, adding that he thought there were certain circumstances where common sense would dictate considering that step.

The U.S. assistant secretary of state flatly refused to disclose any details about U.S. preparations for such uses of military force against sovereign countries, saying that he did not like to talk much about the problem openly. It followed from his words nevertheless that during the recent summit of seven major capitalist countries in London the U.S. had discussed the issue and secured the allies "go-ahead" for dealing such "pre-emptive strikes". The TV network CBS reported in this connection that there had been signed secret agreements on this score at the summit.

SHABAYEV: U.S. RELIES ON AWACS FOR DIPLOMACY

LD081545 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 8 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

AWACS aircraft... these U.S. "flying radars" arrive wherever a situation emerges which Washington regards as a "crisis" one. The FRANCE PRESSE news agency describes them as the ready tool of U.S. diplomacy. The news agency counted at least ten cases in the past five years when these planes were used for "diplomatic" purposes in various spots of the globe. According to an official version, AWACS aircraft appear there in order to "watch" that all sort of local conflicts should not develop into universal ones and also for protecting security. Let's see to what an extent this version is in keeping with reality.

In December 1980, when the anti-state activity of counterrevolutionary elements in Poland masterminded from abroad assumed a particularly wide scope, four such "birdies" of the U.S. Air Forces at once appeared at the air base in Ramstein, the FRG, and started buzzing to and fro along the borders of the GDR and Poland. The radio centres "Liberty" and "Free Europe," branches of the CIA, have been alternating the broadcasting of subversive directives for Polish underground with reports on these flights. Thus they unwittingly revealed their openly provocative character.

AWACS planes also made flights to South Korea, according to the FRANCE PRESSE, in order to show support for the Seoul regime. Let's specify: support for a dictatorial, puppet regime. Even the Western press cannot ignore this fact. And it should be noted that Washington sent AWACS aircraft on such missions not only to the Far East.

Still these aircraft are most frequent, it can be even be said permanent, guests in the skies over South West Asia and North-East Africa.

The U.S. AIR FORCE MAGAZINE estimated that over these areas the "flying radars" are in the air 23 hours 48 minutes a day. And what is the return? Has this vigilance around the clock consolidated security of countries of the region? We shall get the answer to that question if we recall how in June 1981 Israeli vultures flew under the nose of these aerial "sentries" and destroyed with impunity the Iraqi centre of nuclear research.

"Our people like to work," boasts one of the commanders of the unit of AWACS aircraft of the U.S. Air Forces. And he explains that six radar operators from the crews of these aircraft are rapidly becoming experts on geography of areas over which they are conducting observations. Is there any need for a more outspoken admission of the other purpose of AWACS aircraft, that of spying.

Perhaps, it is time for summing up. The AWACS aircraft have been serving for five years as an instrument of Washington's "diplomacy." But not in a single area of the world where they are performing this "service" is security strengthened a bit. The conflicts, far from easing, became more acute. Suffice it to consider the situation in the area of the Near and Middle East to realize that wherever AWACS aircraft appear, a smouldering seat of tension dangerous for universal peace is inevitably created. And this cannot be otherwise for such is U.S. diplomacy, and such is its chosen tool.

In the times of colonial carving of the world, when omnipotent imperialist powers were establishing by force their spheres of domination and influence in Asia, Africa and Latin America, they chose gun boats as the instrument of their "diplomacy." Since that time technology made such a great progress as to become unrecognizable. The instruments of imperialist diplomacy changed accordingly. It now relies on nuclear bombs and missiles, aircraft carriers and battle ships that fire shells weighing a ton. And also on AWACS aircraft.

PRAVDA REJOINDER TO PROXMIRE LETTER ON ARMS

PM081135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[V. Ivanov "Rejoinder": "But Please, Senator!"]

[Text] Senator William Proxmire enjoys a reputation in the United States as, in the main, a reasonable man. But the other day something unusual happened to him. The kind of blunder that could happen to anyone.

He sent a letter to President Reagan expressing deep concern about the nuclear arms race. In this connection the senator recalls that such well-known documents as the 1963 treaty banning nuclear tests in the three environments, the 1968 treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, and the 1974 treaty between the United States and the USSR on the limitation of underground nuclear weapon tests make it incumbent on the participants to strive for a total ban on nuclear tests, but this is not being done.

You are right about that, senator, alas. But when it comes to the question of who is responsible, Mr. Legislator's courage fails him. How could he dare to tell the truth, that the impasse in this important matter is created 100 percent by the U.S. stance?! No, the senator dare not do that! He prefers to hide behind a saving half-truth, acknowledging, on the one hand, Washington's nonobservance of this pledge arising from the aforementioned treaties, but on the other, arbitrarily dragging in the Soviet Union in the responsibility for the impasse on the question of a general and complete nuclear test ban.

Yet if it depended on the USSR alone, the problem would have been solved long ago. The senator is simply breaking down an open door. The whole world knows that the USSR is resolutely in favor of taking to its conclusion the elaboration of an agreement on a general and complete nuclear weapon test ban.

As for the United States, it was the one who broke off talks about this. It is Washington which refuses to ratify treaties signed with the USSR nearly 10 years ago about the limitation of underground nuclear tests and about nuclear tests for peaceful purposes. And the senator should know better than anyone that all this Washington obstructionism in one important avenue of the limitation of the nuclear arms race is explained by the fact that the present U.S. Administration has decided to develop new warheads within the framework of his vast program for building up and improving the American nuclear arsenal.

So the senator should write just to one address -- No 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington. Or, even more simply -- the White House.

SENATE PASSES AMENDMENT ON NATO APPROPRIATIONS

LD082001 Moscow TASS in English 1927 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Washington June 8 TASS -- The Senate of the U.S. Congress has passed an amendment to the draft budget of the Pentagon for the 1985 fiscal year. The amendment calls upon the governments of the NATO countries to increase military appropriations.

The Senate has made the amendment at the time when the seven-nation Western summit is in progress in London where the Reagan administration asks its allies to reaffirm their readiness to follow in the wake of the militarist policy of the United States.

CIA SAID TO BE OVERSPENDING ON NICARAGUA

LD072106 Moscow TASS in English 2042 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Washington June 7 TASS -- The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency has spent in the current fiscal year by far more funds on waging the "undeclared war" against Nicaragua then the sum of 24 million dollars endorsed by the Congress. This is the conclusion drawn by experts of the Senate and House Intelligence Committees, who issued a report on financing anti-Nicaraguan groupings. As experts believe, the CIA secretly finances, in particular, the operation of a special ship off Nicaragua's shores, which served as a command point to control the piratic laying of mines in the ports of Nicaragua.

The leaders of both committees have decided to summon William Casey, CIA director, for "clarifications". But the indignation of the legislators is clearly ostentatious. A short time ago they complained that the CIA had not informed them about the laying of mines in the Nicaraguan waters. But when William Casey assured them that he would further confidentially notify the Congress about such operations, they considered the matter settled.

PRC DEFENSE MINISTER'S VISIT TO U.S. VIEWED

TASS Report

LD081831 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Washington June 8 TASS -- Speaking in the Congress on the prospects of the U.S.-Chinese military cooperation, U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defence James Kelley said that the coming visit of PRC Defence Minister Zhang Aiping to the USA should be viewed as the continuation of the "strategic dialogue" and the shaping of the structure of the new exchanges in the military spheres between the two countries. According to him, concrete programs of cooperation in a number of spheres of military technology will also be determined during the talks.

The Pentagon's official representative did not bother to conceal that Washington's aim is to establish durable military exchanges with Beijing. He added that this course of the present U.S. Administration is aimed at promoting the "global balance of forces" favourable for the USA.

The U.S. press reports that China's minister and the persons accompanying him during their stay in the United States for over a fortnight will be shown major military installations of the land, naval and air forces of the USA.

Beijing June 8 TASS -- In connection with his coming visit to the USA next week PRC Defence Minister Zhang Aiping said in an interview to the Beijing newspaper CHINA DAILY that his visit is aimed at the "strengthening of mutual understanding between the military departments of the two countries". He also pointed out that contacts between the military of the PRC and the USA had widened, particularly after last year's visit to China by U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

Obviously bearing in mind the concern expressed in countries of the Asian and Pacific region about the trend and consequences of the U.S.-Chinese military ties, the Chinese minister asserted that his trip to the USA and the coming talks "are not directed against any third country."

Vladimirov Commentary

LD081918 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Viktor Vladimirov commentary]

[Text] China's Defense Minister Zhang Aiping, will visit the United States next week. Here is what Radio Moscow news analyst Viktor Vladimirov Writes.

The visit should be viewed in the context of President Reagan's recent talks with the Chinese leaders in Beijing. One question discussed was the sales of American weapons to China. Since 1978, the United States has been selling goods and equipment to China that could be used for both peaceful and military purposes. That includes helicopters, transport planes, trucks, radar and communication, and other equipment. On 1980, restrictions were lifted on sales of military hardware to China and 400 licenses were approved on exports to it of various equipment of military importance. The Japanese newspaper NIHON KEZAI pointed out that as far as supplying China with weapons and military hardware is concerned, the United States has placed Beijing on the same level with its Western allies. The White House decision on shipments of the latest weapons to China has caused much concern in the countries of the region.

Since then, military contacts between the United States and China continue to grow. From exchanges of intelligence and information on the situation in Southeast and southwest Asia, the two sides intend to go over to questions of military training, consultations in military planning, and allowing warships of the two countries to enter each other's ports. In any case, such a prospect has been considered in a report of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and research service of the U.S. Congress. What has before been mentioned only as something that could take place in the future is now being put into practice. That includes bigger exchanges of military information and the entry in Chinese ports, including Dalian, by ships of the American 7th Fleet. Those questions will probably be discussed during the visit of China's defense minister to Washington.

It's quite possible that the two sides will discuss the sale to China of such latest types of American weapons as the modernised antitank Tow missiles and the antiaircraft Hawk missiles and also early warning radar systems. Beijing has already expressed its desire to acquire those weapons. According to the Western press, the Chinese military are showing a great interest in the latest American F-16 fighter bombers which can carry nuclear weapons. Selling American arms to China and helping it in its nuclear program brings the United States not only material advantages, but also great political dividends. As for Beijing, it seems not to notice Washington's dangerous course in international affairs and the escalation of American military preparations in the Asian and Pacific areas. And China itself will inevitably find itself in the sphere of those preparations.

Beijing also seems to react favorably to the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in the region. The Indian newspaper STATESMAN pointed out that whatever the long-term results of the new relationship between the ruling circles of the United States and China, one thing is clear: That alliance has already become the chief source of tension in Asia and the Pacific. It would be naive to believe that the latest American weapons included into China's arsenals wouldn't change the situation in the region. It's not accidental that the newspaper INDONESIAN OBSERVER noted recently that the ASEAN countries shouldn't ignore the fact that Beijing, with the silent approval of Washington and Tokyo, has swallowed the Paracel Islands. It's also necessary to recall that the Pol Pot bandits staged provocations against the People's Republic of Kampuchea from the territory of Thailand and used American and Chinese weapons.

Another Indonesian paper, MERDEKA, stressed that by consciously agreeing to cooperate with Washington militarily and politically, the Chinese leadership believes that this will help it to gradually extend its influence in the Far East and Southeast Asia. [Passage indistinct].

PRC DEFENSE MINISTER SEEKS FRENCH HELICOPTERS

LD091947 Moscow TASS in English 1846 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Paris June 9 TASS -- Talks have been held here between France's National Defence Minister Charles Hernu and PRC Defence Minister Zhang Aiping, who is currently on a two-day visit here. Zhang Aiping is to go for an official visit to the United States.

The Paris newspaper LIBERATION points out today that the main aim of the overseas tour of the Chinese minister is to "see the showcase of the military goods of the Western countries". Thus, in particular, in France, the newspaper notes, China expressed the wish to purchase war helicopters. It may also be willing to start its own manufacture of helicopters with France's assistance.

The newspaper notes that Zhang Aiping clearly intends to use rivalries between the arms dealers of the Western countries to purchase their military products and military technology on most beneficial terms.

KIM IL-SONG'S ARRIVAL IN YUGOSLAVIA REPORTED

LD091807 Moscow TASS in English 1628 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade June 9 TASS -- A party-and-state delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) led by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, president of the DPRK, arrived in the capital of Yugoslavia today for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the collective Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Matters aimed at developing bilateral relations in various fields and topical problems of the international stiuation will be considered during Yugoslav-Korean talks.

KOREAN COMMITTEE PROTESTS U.S. TROOP INCREASE

LD091717 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 9 TASS -- The public and press of the DPRK have condemned Washington's plans directed at a further build-up of the United States military presence in the south of the Korean peninsula.

The Committee for Peaceful Reunification of the Homeland has issued a statement protesting against the decision of the United States to increase by 2,500 servicemen the strength of its occupation corps in South Korea. The statement draw attention to the Pentagon's intention to modernize within the next two-three years the armaments of the American troops stationed in South Korea. A source of even greater danger, the statements stresses, are the designs of the United States to deploy medium-range missiles there.

To ensure peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification it is necessary to take practical measures to put an end to the arms race and eliminate military confrontation in the peninsula. The United States should withdraw from South Korea its troops and armaments, including nuclear weapons, embark on the path of a peaceful settlement of the Korean issue, the statement by the committee stresses.

The newspaper MINY CHOSON has described the planting by the United States troops of nuclear mines in the area of the Demilitarized Zone in the Korean peninsula as fresh evidence of South Korea being turned into the Pentagon's nuclear base in Asia. Such provocative actions, the newspaper stresses, have been taken within the framework of the aggressive strategy of Washington, which is preparing a conflict in Korea and Asia as a whole. The intrigues of the United States lead to an aggravation of tensions and growth of the danger of war in Korea. Washington should put an end ot its adventurist actions creating a threat of nuclear war in the region.

NAKASONE SUPPORTS RIGHT TO NUCLEAR FIRST STRIKE

Fesunenko Commentary

LD082217 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1825 GMT 8 Jun 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone may immortalize his name by a major contribution to the theory of diplomacy: He has adopted a highly individual approach to the concept of national sovereignty.

Addressing representatives of the opposition parties, the Japanese prime minister declared that the USSR powers should follow Moscow's lead and adopt pledges not to be first to use nuclear weapons, are -- what do you think? -- an infringement upon the sovereignty of the other nuclear powers.

Never before in the history of international relations has there been such a thing! Nor could there be. Up to now it has been thought that threatening others should be seen as an infringement of the sovereignty and secutity of peoples and countries. But in the view of the Japanese prime minister, a voluntary renunciation of the first use of the most deadly of weapons is such an infringement.

As if this were not enough, Nakasone declared, assuming the role of Washington's advocate -- I quote -- that according to international law, the nuclear powers may use weapons of mass destruction at their own discretion, and he then explained that this applies first and foremost to the United States.

So there you are. You may believe it or not, as you wish. No more, no less. Everything here is stood on its head, and the tragedy of the situation is that these strange declarations -- to put it mildly -- are being made by the head of the government of the very country which experienced the horrors of the U.S. atom bombings,

Naturally, the Japanese prime minister's stance evoked an extremely negative reaction from the opposition parties and from the Japanese public, which is unleashing a struggle against the U.S. deployment of cruise missiles in the Far East. The right to use nuclear weapons is equivalent to the right to kill people. The prime minister must immediately repudiate his statement, Tanabe, secretary general of the Central Executive Committee of the Japanese Socialist Party, demanded on behalf of his party.

Biryukov Article

LD081933 Moscow TASS in English 1903 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 8 TASS -- TASS political analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

In an interview with the French newspaper LE MONDE, the Prime Minister of Japan Yasuhiro Nakasone categorically rejected a possibility of the deployment on Japanese soil of U.S. medium-range missiles. He pointed out that his country firmly adhered to three non-nuclear principles, and the deployment of American nuclear missiles in Japan was out of the question.

One could hail the statement of the head of the Japanese Government, had it not been for the real situation in which Japan is being turned into a nuclear place d'armes of th Pentagon spearheaded against socialist and not only socialist Asian states.

In fact, just a few days ago the Japanese prime minister described as an "encroachment upon sovereignty" the demand of the world public that all the nuclear powers pledge, as the Soviet Union has already done it, not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. He asserted that according to the international law, nuclear powers can use these weapons according to their own discretion. Nakasone did not conceal that he referred to the U.S., in the first place.

Following this logic, one can suppose, at least hypothetically, that under certain conditions the U.S., which covers Japan with its nuclear "umbrella", can use the nuclear weapons it has in the Asian-Pacific region and in Japan itself according to its own discretion, as the prime minister put it, with all the consequences it involves for Japan.

It is impossible to forget the promise of Prime Minister Nakasone to turn Japan into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier". As is known, the "deck" of this "aircraft carrier" is hastily being prepared for the deployment there of about 50 "F-16" fighter-bombers. It is also known that there exist plans to use these planes capable of carrying nuclear weapons against Japan's neighboring countries. Nuclear weapons are brought to U.S. military bases in Japan. They are carried by ships and submarines that call at Japanese ports.

One of the Pentagon's reports describes Japan, together with the south of the Korean peninsula, as a possible place for the deployment of U.S. ground-based nuclear missiles. Meanwhile, such missiles are deployed on ships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet which sail off the Japanese coast and call at Japanese ports. This fact was acknowledged recently by the Commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet Admiral Silvester R. Foley. According to the newspaper ASAHI, this alone turns into an empty phrase three non-nuclear principles proclaimed by Tokyo.

However, it is not enough for the "hawks" from among the Japanese ruling circles. They openly come out for legalizing the present-day status of Japan as a place for deployment of U.S. ships and submarines with nuclear weapons on board. With this in view they propose to proclaim two and a half instead of three non-nuclear principles and to allow U.S. warships to openly call at Japanese ports with nuclear "Tomahawks" and other mass destruction weapons on board. Even the prime minister mentions a possibility of joint operations with U.S. ships equipped with these missiles.

On the basis of these and other facts, one cannot but come to the conclusion that three non-nuclear principles proclaimed by Nakasone's predecessors are ever more brought to nought through the practical participation of Japan in the nuclear strategy of the United States. It is quite possible that the non-nuclear principles will share the fate of the peaceful provisions of the Japanese Constitution which were emasculated through the practical revival of the powerful armed forces in the country.

U.S. SENATE ASKS JAPAN TO INCREASE DEFENSE BUDGET

LD081442 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo June 8 TASS -- The KYODO TSUSHIN news agency reports that the U.S. Senate wants Japan to further increase military expenditures. The report has it that an amendment adopted by the U.S. Senate on Thursday to the defense authorization bill says that Japan should make a contribution to the stability of the situation in the Asian region through further efforts to spend more on defence.

The Senate has also demanded that Japan, along with an "immediate" increase in military expenditures, create an "effective" self-defence.

USSR, MONGOLIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALS CONFER

PM081430 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 5 Jun -- Mongolian-Soviet consultations have been held here on certain questions of bilateral relations and on problems concerning the situation in Asia and the Pacific Ocean region in which Mongolian First Deputy Foreign Minister D. Yondon took part on the Mongolian side, and I.A. Rogachev, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium, on the Soviet side. The consultation participants were received by Mongolian Foreign Minister M. Dugersuren

OLSZOWSKI'S ARRIVAL, RECEPTION IN DRA CITED

LD110709 Moscow TASS in English 0630 GMT 11 Jun 84

[By PAP special correspondent Krzysztof Mroziewicz]

[Text] Kabul, 10 June [PAP dateline as received] -- Poland's Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski arrived on an official visit to Afghanistan today. At the Kabul airport he was greeted by Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost.

Minister Olszowski told the Afghan radio and TV that his visit was aimed to reflect friendship and support for the just struggle in the defence of ideals of the April Revolution and actions aimed to stabilize the internal situation and solve problems around Afghanistan.

Minister Olszowski underscored that Poland and Afghanistan are linked by an equal love for peace. "We come out against the arms race which the U.S. imperialism has imposed on the world. We warn against the threat of a nuclear war and take up appropriate counter-measures. We condemn the imperialist policy of pressure, blackmail and interference in other countries' internal affairs," he stated.

"Both our countries are an object of imperialist designs. An undeclared war is waged against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Economic restrictions, boycott and mass propaganda aggression is applied against Poland," Minister Olszowski added.

Talks between the head of the Polish diplomacy and the Afghan foreign minister started in the afternoon and are to be continued Monday and Tuesday.

In the evening Minister Dost gave a reception in honour of the Polish foreign minister. Addressing the meeting Minister Dost underscored that the U.S. cherished illusions about possibilities to halt revolutionary changes in Afghanistan. The U.S. also cherished illusions that it is possible to influence the course of events in Poland by means of blockade and subversion, he added.

Stefan Olszowski referred to the recent session of the NATO Council in Washington, stressing that it reaffirmed the to-date strategy aimed at gaining military and economic edge by that bloc and at breaking socialist states. Poland, the USSR and other socialist community countries come out firmly against this policy and spare no effort to stop the arms race, lead to disarmament and preserve peace [as received], he said.

Minister Olszowski said that the intensification of NATO armaments is accompanied by ever more frequent attempts to undermine Yalta and Potsdam legal order, that is the foundations on the open character of frontiers, including the Polish frontier on the Oder and Neisse Rivers, the minister said.

There can be only one answer to such a policy: the strengthening of the defensive potential, tightening of cooperation and deepening of political unity of socialist community states and also those countries which have entered the road to socialist development.

On his way to Afghanistan Minister Olszowski made a stopover in Moscow where he was greeted and bidden farawell at the airport by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Boris Aristov and other officials.

PAP INTERVIEWS AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER DOST

LD101837 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw June 10 TASS -- Afghanistan's Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost said in an interview to the PAP news agency that the achievements of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in developing its revolution, strengthening its sovereignty and governmental authority and ensuring stability are so impressive that no one can deny them.

The undeclared war waged against Afghanistan by U.S. imperialism in alliance with the reactionary forces of the region, he said, is going on. Supplying the counterrevolutionaries with weapons, rendering them financial assistance, and escalating psychological warfare and acts of terror, the enemies of the Afghan people are expanding intervention in their internal affairs. There are in Pakistan many U.S. military instructors who have had an experience of interventionist operations in other parts of the world. They train counterrevolutionary gangs in more than 100 camps set up by the CIA.

Shah Mohammad Dost stressed that tension persisted in Asia because of the aggressive actions of U.S. imperialism. The establishment of the U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM) and the growth of U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf are aggravating the situation on the continent and posing a grave threat to peace and security in Asia and all over the world.

Talks with Pakistan through the personal envoy of the U.N. secretary general, the foreign minister noted, were a constructive step aimed at finding a political solution to the existing problems. It is hoped in Afghanistan that they will be continued until they achieve their goal. This would mean a contribution towards establishing security and stability in the region and hence towards strengthening peace in Asia and all over the world, he stressed.

The foreign minister further noted that constant growth has become the decisive factor of economic development in Afghanistan thanks to planning and to the expansion of the public sector. He thanked the USSR and other socialist countries for comprehensive assistance to the Afghan people in building a new life.

VETERAN CITES WOUNDS SUFFERED IN AFGHANISTAN

LD092134 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 6 Jun 84

[From the "Our Correspondent's Report" program presented by Kurtov]

[Excerpts] [Kurtov] Our special correspondent, Aleksandr Ukhov, worked on the Komsomol Army Secretaries' Conference. Aleksandr Patrovich, I know you met many of those who took part. Who would you like us to meet today?

[Ukhov] I would like you to meet Major Pugachev, Sergeant Masnov, and Cadet Kozhemyakin.

[Pugachev] I decided as a child to become a soldier. I have wanted it all my life, and in my childhood in particular. Well, whenever I saw people in military uniform, I immediately got very excited; somehow, my heart would beat entirely differently. I would see the defenders of the motherland. Moreover, in childhood I used to read a great deal, particularly books on war themes. I sometimes got headaches for several days from reading books. Sometimes, it even happened that I would read such books in class as well -- I hope my teachers will forgive me, but there were such moments.

[Masnov] What (?initially) attracted me was the uniform: [Word indistinct], green caps.

It is so beautiful to look at, and I applied at the enlistment office to join the border troops, and they took me. Now that I serve in the border troops, I look on it completely differently. This service is very interesting. I have really learned to love the motherland; I understand what the motherland is, and I am proud of the fact that I serve in the border troops.

[Kozhemyakin] As you know, at the Physical Education Institute there is no military department, and so as a sportsman I was called up into the Parachute Corps.

[Ukhov] I think a military uniform makes everyone look more mature.

[Kurtov] It not only makes them look more mature, but it gives them added forcefulness, I would say.

[Ukhov] Yes, of course. Look at Fedor Pugachev. After all, he is only 30 years old and already a major -- one of the youngest majors in the land forces. These last years he has been serving in the limited contingent of Soviet forces in Afghanistan.

[Pugachev] What I remember most of all in Afghanistan is the warm and friendly attitude of the Afghan people toward the Soviet soldiers. They see us as helpers. They see that the Soviet people are reaching out the hand of friendship to them, a helping hand. I also remember the service there. Service is not easy. However, I remember that what is good and what is pleasing is the mutual assistance, the mutual help, the comradeship. That is the most important thing I saw in my comrades, in my friends and fellow Komsomol members.

[Ukhov] And it was this mutual help, this responsibility for his comrades, this responsibility for those who elected him Komsomol leader, that led Fedor Pugachev to perform his feat.

[Pugachev] It turned out that I found myself in a difficult situation, in a complicated situation, and wounded. But I had to fulfill my obligations to the end. Nobody knew I was wounded. When I was recovering in the hospital, I found out that I had been proposed for the great title of Hero of the Soviet Union. This excited me a great deal.

[Ukhov] There were similar difficult moments in the lives of Border Guard Oleg Masnov and Cadet Igor Kozhemyakin, and they also did not flinch. They did not leave their comrades in the lurch. At the moment, Igor Kozhemyakin is the bearer of the Order of the Red Star and Oleg Masnov is the bearer of the Order of the Red Banner.

LE DUAN DELEGATION ARRIVES; MET BY ALIYEV, OTHERS

OW101538 Hanoi VNA in English 1453 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 10 -- A Vietnamese party and government delegation led by Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, arrived in Moscow today to attend the summit conference of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid (CEMA).

It was welcomed at the airport by Geydar A. Aliyev, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Ivan I. Bodyul, member of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; O. B. Rakhmanin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy head of the International Commission of the CPSU Central Committee; M. N. Smirnovskiy, deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee International Commission, and many other high-ranking officials of the Soviet party and state.

Also present were Ambassador Dinh Nho Liem, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and staff member of the Vietnamese Embassy in the Soviet Union.

VIETNAM PROTESTS PRC BORDER PROVOCATIONS

PM111008 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Provocations Continue"]

[Text] Hanoi, 8 Jun -- China is continuing its provocative activity along the border with Vietnam and is stepping up military preparations in this region, a communique issued by the commission for investigating the crimes of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists says.

In the period from the beginning of April to the end of May, the document notes, the Chinese side moved up to the border new divisions and army corps, which have been placed in a condition of combat readiness. Ammunition and weapons are being delivered on a large scale and reconnaissance activity is in progress. A propaganda campaign has been launched to cover up this activity, and during it, slanderous claims that Vietnam is supposedly "provoking China" are being disseminated.

During the above-mentioned period, the Chinese artillery has repeatedly shelled SRV border regions, primarily Ha Tuyen and Lang Son Provinces. The city of Ha Giang, 20 km from the Vietnamese-Chinese border, has been subjected to especially intensive shelling. Chinese servicemen continue their armed raids with the aim of capturing individual sectors of Vietnamese territory. The Chinese's side's provocations have resulted in loss of life and thousands of families have had to be evacuated. Housing, schools, hospitals, and economic buildings have been destroyed.

REPORTAGE, REACTION TO LONDON ECONOMIC SUMMIT

'Semblance of Unity' Sought

PM081101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 8 June in its First Edition carries on page 4 a 1,800-word article by political observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov under the heading "Nothing Has Changed," setting the scene for the London summit of seven Western countries. Ovchinnikov recalls his own reports from London seven years ago when the summit was last held there, and goes on to give a historical outline of the subsequent summits of the "big seven," observing that the view that "things have come full circle" is "true, and at the same time not true." He states that the "main motive" of all the seven is "to keep together in the face of common troubles," but goes on to note the differences in their "subsidiary aims." Ovchinnikov states that "the forum, which was devised with a view to smoothing over the interimperialist contradictions in the economic sphere, is being turned into a political mechanism for elaborating a global anti-Soviet Western strategy," and supports this theory with evidence from Williamsburg. He concludes that "this time, the U.S. President needs at least the semblance of unity in order to appear in the shape of a wise leader and peacemaker in the eyes of American voters," but that the "selfish interest" of each of the "three centers of the capitalist world" mean that the idea of "trilateral partnership" is doomed to failure.

Dialogue With USSR Discussed

LD081741 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] London June 8 TASS -- Working meetings of the heads of state and government of major capitalist countries of the West who arrived here for another, tenth meeting of the "big seven" started in the British capital today. Taking part in the meeting are representatives of Britain, Italy, Canada, FRG, France, USA and Japan, as well as President of the Commission of the European Communities Gaston Thorn.

The local press admitted that the election campaign in the USA "casts a shadow" on the present meeting of the "big seven." It is with a view to the presidential elections in the USA that the leaders of the "seven" started discussing the question of addressing the USSR with the call "to resume a dialogue with the West on disarmament problems." As newspapers write, these discussions were started during meetings on Thursday evening between separate leaders of Western states and at the dinner in the residence of the British premier that followed them.

It is pointed out here that such a gesture, however, will not be borne up by any concrete measures and is clearly taken to impress the Americans. It is also aimed at reassuring the public opinion of Western Europe that is extremely alarmed by the policy of the Reagan administration and is rejecting the deployment of new U.S. nuclear weapons on European land. Therefore at press conferences representatives of various delegations emphasize the "identity of views" of participants on political matters.

As to the economic problems, the possibility of agreement among participants in the conference in this sphere is buried under a heap of contradictions. This refers, above all, to a huge deficit of the federal budget of the USA and a high bankrate in the United States which causes the flow of capital from Western Europe and deals a blow at the West European economy which is seriously ailing as it is.

Speaking at the dinner in London, the FRG Minister of Economic Affairs Otto Lambsdorff stated openly that the deficit of the U.S. budget is so huge that it is fraught with serious danger of the uncontrolled spiralling of inflation and undermining of the overall financial stability of the West. According to THE TIMES the Western Europeans also intend to "attack" the economic course of the USA. But, as official spokesman of the USA said on Thursday, the United States has no extraordinary plans to lower the bankrates or on any other financial and economic matters.

The conflict between Iran and Iraq and the situation in the Persian Gulf area, where Washington has been trying of late to consolidate its military presence in every way, was among other questions touched upon on Thursday.

Warsaw Pact Proposal Ignored

LD091125 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Reports from London say that political questions were in the center of attention at the summit meeting of the United States, Federal Germany, Britain, France, Italy, Canada, and Japan. The nature of the drawn up final documents proves this, in particular the statement on international terrorism and the so-called Declaration of Democratic Values.

The declaration proclaims the adherence of the participants in the meeting to peace, their opposition to the use of force as a means of settling conflicts. Meanwhile, it is common knowledge that almost all of these countries belong to the NATO military alliance that is guided by the strategy of nuclear intimidation.

The question arises: Why do participants in the London meeting, while declaring their adherence to peace, refuse to support the proposal of the Warsaw Treaty countries to NATO on mutual non-use of armed force?

U.S. Eyes Near East

LD091431 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 9 Jun 84

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Nikolay Lutsenko]

[Excerpts] The Western news agencies are now distributing extensive material from London, where the annual economic meeting between heads of government of the seven leading capitalist countries is taking place.

West Europeans are protesting loudly at the increasing expansion of Japanese capital. Taking advantage of the situation, their Eastern partner has rushed to buy up whole enterprises in Western Europe. Under the slogan of the liberalization of trade, Japan insistently continues to strive for the elimination of tariff barriers for its goods, and not only in Europe. One of its aims at the meeting is to increase the penetration of Japanese capital into the markets of the developing countries -- true, as Foreign Minister Abe prudently specified, this does not yet mean the oil producers.

But the Americans are stubbornly eager to get into that area. As a pretext, they are using the Iran-Iraq war. In a memorandum distributed before the meeting by the White House, American aspirations towards expansion are camouflaged by the nebulous phrase about the need to continue efforts to ensure its energy supplies in exceptional circumstances. The Japanese and West Europeans, who are basic users of Near East oil, have clearly been put on guard by Washington's plans. On the eve of the meeting, Japan proposed its own ideas for settling the Iran-Iraq conflict, which excluded U.S. interference.

The United States decided to demonstrate the unity of those taking part on the basis of anticommunism, and although, as the bourgeois press noted, the President reduced the tone of his threatening statements toward the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact countries, their essence remained the same. As Washington asserts, the West should only build relations with the East from a position of strength.

I would note that the participants in the meeting were not completely united on this. Washington's course led to a deterioration of the international situation. The deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western European countries transformed them into the object of a retaliatory strike. Even for West Germany, as THE NEW YORK TIMES notes, the question of the new U.S. missiles remains extremely contradictory. Undoubtedly this is exactly what is behind Reagan's emphasis on the need to maintain the West's unity and might in all his recent speeches.

As reported from London, the leaders of the seven have started to discuss the idea of appealing to the Soviet Union to renew the dialogue with the West on problems of disarmament. However, as is noted in the corridors of the meeting, without support from any kind of specific proposals, such an appeal is merely intended to pacify public opinion, which is extremely disturbed by the Reagan administration's aggressive policy.

'Dollar Neocolonialism' Hit

LD091838 Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 9 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

On the eve of the opening of the summit meeting of the seven major capitalist countries in London the Western press was almost unanimous in predicting that one of the most acute issues on the order of the day at the meeting would be that of the repayment to the West of debts of the developing countries, which have now topped the huge sum of 800 billion dollars. The press of the developing countries, which directly linked the growth of that debt with the artificial inflation of bank rates and the dollar rate in the United States, was unanimous that the year after the preceding meeting of the "big seven" in Williamsburg, where the Americans promised to reduce the bank lending rate and stabilize the dollar, had shown that far from intending to live up to its promises, the Reagan administration was on the contrary planning to plunder the states of Asia, Africa and Latin America, using the "interest rate bondage mechanism."

The mechanism is as follows: A one percent rise in the bank lending rate results in a 3.5 to four billion dollar increase in the aggregate sum necessary for the Third World to repay only interest on their debts. The demand for new loans to repay this interest increases the demand for the dollar and steadily pushes the dollar rate upward. To earn the new "more expensive" dollars, the developing countries have to increase the exports of their staple items, chiefly of mineral and agricultural raw materials, whose prices are artificially deflated by the Western monopolies.

In the current year alone the long and short term debts of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America will exceed their export earnings roughly by 30 per cent. The deferment of payment and a revision of the terms of the loans, etc, caused by the lack of funds are all turned by the United States side into levers of political pressure on the debtors, into a method of wresting from them new concessions.

The new loans are granted at increasingly highest and fettering rates.

Strings are attached to the granting of new loans concerning the devaluation of the national currencies, curtailment of the state sector, structural changes in the economy in the interests of the transnational corporations, which is everywhere a source of growth of prices, hunger and unemployment and internal political crises rocking the Third World countries.

Pumping this way dollars out of the poor countries, the wealthy America further strengthens its economic might at the expense of weaker countries, thus getting an opportunity to set aside vast sums for the arms race, for the creation of the Rapid Deployment Force, for the construction abroad of military bases and financing terrorists, who threaten the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the developing states.

It is precisely the USA which opposed the demand for the holding of talks on the most important economic problems with the aim of resolving them on a just democratic basis, which was put forward by the Third World countries way back at the 28th U.S. session. The newspaper ECONOMIC TIMES, a publication of India's business circles wrote. The capitalist West intends to ignore also at the London meeting the question of vital importance for the Third World -- that of restructuring of the present-day discriminatory set up of financial-economic relations.

The results of the meeting in the British capital have confirmed these forecasts. Serious concern over the rapidly deteriorating economic situation in the developing countries, their inability to cope with the growing burden of debts was expressed also at the summit meeting and in circles close to it. But this concern was permeated with frank selfishness.

In criticizing the USA for the high bank rate threatening a catastrophe to the poor countries, the leaders of the Western World, who got together in Lancaster House, feared above all that this catastrophe would ricochet against their own countries, result in the delay with the repayment of loans to French and West German banks, to difficulties involved in the activites of British companies, to a cut in Japanese exports to the Third World states.

As far as the American side, which obviously views its monetary policy as a component part of its strategy aimed at ensuring world domination, is concerned, its answer to the criticism of the partners was unequivocal. Official Washington went back on the Williamsburg promises and said that the United States had no emergency plans to lower the bank rate or on any other financial-economic issues. As Reagan made it clear, the USA does not intend to change its monetary policy, but instead proposes that the developing countries themselves set things in order at home.

But the American President modestly hushed up the fact that the economic disorder in those countries is in a considerable measure a result of the policy of "dollar neocolonialism " pursued by the United States.

Economic Policies Cause Discord

LD091053 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] London June 9 TASS -- The meeting of the heads of state and government of the leading capitalist countries is drawing to a close amidst differences on economic and political problems.

As was to be expected, the worst debates were provoked by the financial policy of the Reagan administration, first and foremost by the huge deficit of the U.S. federal budget and high interest rates, drawing capitals from Western Europe and hitting at the West European economy, badly ailing as it is.

According to the U.S. TV company NBC, which quotes French officials, President Mitterrand criticized at the conference the U.S. financial policy, which is harmful to all the other capitalist countries. He singled out for his criticism high U.S. interest rates and stressed that they meant catastrophe for the poor countries saddled with huge debts. However, the correspondent of the TV company added, President Reagan has no intention to announce any measures to be taken by the U.S. Administration to lower interest rates.

According to the British TV company BBC, the conference sees far less accord between the Western allies than was expected. Differences between participants in the conference are explained first and foremost by the financial and economic policy pursued by the United States.

Judging by the foreign press, the conference also attaches much attention to the problem of foreign debts of the developing countries, in particular, certain states in Latin America. However, the Western powers take care not about the developing states, suffocating in the stranglehold of indebtedness to the West, but about the interests of private banks in capitalist countries, reaping huge profits on loans to developing states. Anyway, no measures have been announced to alleviate even slightly the financial plight of the developing world.

It was, perhaps, to conceal the differences that flared up at the conference that the summiteers made another political manoeuvre and released what they called a declaration of democratic values and ideals. That document couched in high-flown language does not make any concrete statements but only contains general discourses.

It is not yet clear how that declaration appeared, the U.S. TV company CBS states, but it very much resembles the tenor of President Reagan's latest speeches. The British GUARDIAN believes that the document was adopted on the initiative of the United States, seeking to rally the partners in the London talks to the U.S. President in his "crusade against communism."

The countries which signed the declaration, the French L'HUMANITE observes, in practice are far from fulfilling the principles proclaimed by them. The fate of these declarations, which come galore from the West, is to remain on paper.

Declaration Notes Differences

LD091901 Moscow TASS in English 1848 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] London June 9 TASS -- The summit meeting of the seven leading capitalist countries of the West came to a close here today. A joint declaration on economic matters was adopted in conclusion of the meeting. It follows from the declaration that "the seven" did not manage to overcome their differences, particularly over such major matters as exorbitantly high U.S. interest rates and the huge budget deficit of the United States.

The organizers referred to the summit as an "economic one".

However, as is clear from the materials published by the meeting, purely political matters were in the foreground at it today. The opinion of local observers is that this has manifested of the role of Washington which sought to subordinate the partners to its aggressive militarist policy and to create a semblance of "political unity" in the West "under the leadership" of United States President Ronald Reagan. [sentence as received]

A show of "political unity" was also designed to conceal acute differences over economic matters, the differences which tear the capitalist world asunder.

The participants in the meeting adopted a number of documents on individual problems of international politics which show that the Western powers intend to continue the position-of-strength policy. Thus, the summit-endorsed declaration on East-West relations maintains tht the West ostensibly is determined to pursue the search for extended "political dialogue and long term cooperation" with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and to see "early and positive" results in the various arms control negotiations.

However, the leaders of the "seven" did not say a word about the fact that it was precisely Washington and its NATO allies that became the culprits of the break off of the important nuclear arms talks between the USSR and the USA in Geneva as a result of the deployment in Western Europe of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles aimed at the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The participants in the meeting also adopted a declaration on "international terrorism." However, the declaration is not at all concerned with condemnation of state terrorism which has become part and parcel of the foreign policy of the United States which has staged interference in Lebanon and the brazen aggression against Grenada, and which is conducting the undeclared war against Nicaragua.

The "document of the seven" under the guise of "fighting terrorism" is planning various measures which can be used for the suppression of national liberation movements and is threatening some developing countries, the foreign policy of which is unwelcome to the imperialist countries of the West and first of all to the USA.

A special statement on the war between Iran and Iraq is styled in the same spirit. It contains a hypocritical calls for "a peaceful and honourable settlement" of the conflict. But at the same time the countries of the "seven" threateningly state that they will do everything in their power to promote stability in the area. This statement has been made against the background of U.S. increasing interference in the conflict between Iran and Iraq in an attempt to internationalise it and to draw the bloc of NATO into it.

Practical Moves Lacking

LD081924 Moscow World Service in English 1900 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] The leaders of the seven largest capitalist countries are meeting in conference in London. The election campaign in the United States is believed to have a marked impact on the summit, which is attended by the United States, Federal Germany, Britain, France, Italy, Canada, and Japan. At Washington's insistance the meeting is focusing on political issues so as to boost President Reagan's image of a peace-maker.

It is reported that a document called a "Declaration of Democratic Values is being prepared. It calls for resuming an East-West dialogue on disarmament problems. This gesture, however, is not backed by practical moves that would pave the way for this dialogue. The declaration is primarily designed to lull fears in Western Europe about the deployment of new American nuclear missiles on the continent.

Japan's Participation Denounced

LD102112 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 10 Jun 84

[From "International Panorama" program, presented by NOVOSTI political observer Spartak Beglov]

[Text] Let us go to London now. Each time the regular so-called economic meeting of leaders of the seven largest capitalist states is held -- and this one has only just ended in the British capital, diplomatic observers unfailingly note that these summits adopt a more political hue with time and push the economic aspects to the background. This is primarily explained by the fact that the previously adopted mutual economic pledges turn out to be empty words as a rule. It is understandable that the elements of the capitalist economy are difficult to regulate in a crisis period in particular. And further: The elite capitalist states, and the present summit was no exception, show less and less a desire to respond to the developing countries' appeal to relax the debt in which the latter find themselves gripped. And finally, the Washington partners themselves are finding it more and more difficult to measure up to Reagan's game of artificially inflated bank interest rates -- that is profits from dollar transactions which result in the flow of capital solely to the United States, thereby enabling the administration to compensate for its growing budget deficit at the expense of others and to finance the record military budget in this way. The outcome is that not only in the case of the developing countries, but of the U.S. partners as well, the so-called Reaganomics hits harder and harder. It is enough to look at the economic stagnation, the growing millions-strong army of unemployed in Great Britain, the FRG, France, and other states. This is why, despite the resistance of Reagan -- who is also in London for pre-election reasons -- who wanted his partners to help him create an illusion of upsurge, it was not possible to avoid sharp economic contradictions. It was necessary to redraft the meeting's advance draft document on economic results in order to dispel the younger partners' concerns and claims over U.S. policy in the currency and financial spheres. The London meeting, just as previous events, has demonstrated that Washington's partners are also seriously concerned about the halt in the relaxation of tension in relations with the socialist countries. American leaders prefer to stifle this concern through declarations on loyalty to Western values and freedoms -- above all, a free hand for Washington to bring tyranny to any part of the world.

There is yet another important side of these meetings from the point of view of Washington interests: Japan is participating in them, and is not a member of NATO. More openly than ever, the U.S. leadership has embarked on a course to turn Japan into an active participant in the crusade and the leading executor of U.S. military policy in the Far East and Asia. It is no exaggeration to say that under the Reagan administration, the stake in the creation of the second, or eastern front, against the USSR and other peaceloving states of the region has become strongly apparent. This is above all a state on turning Japan into a platform of nuclear strategy into a key support for pressuring its neightbors. The cruel irony of history is in the fact that the country against which nuclear weapons were used for the first time is being drawn into the role of unsinkable aircraft carrier for a nuclear first strike against neighboring countries by those very same nuclear maniacs.

Demonstrators Oppose Summit

LD092204 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 9 Jun 84

[From the Vremya newscast; report by V. Ilyashenko]

[Text] The London meeting of heads of state or government of the seven leading capitalalist countries ended today. This meeting of the seven is the tenth one, and the Thatcher government tried to give it a festive setting. The guests were met on the lawns of Kensington Palace by an honor guard of Royal Guardsmen. The conference was held in Lancaster House. However, the pompous trumpery which surrounded the summit could not disperse the ever thicker clouds gathering over the economy of the capitalist world. The leaders of the seven met in London to find ways to resolve the acute economic problems over which the West is stumbling. The currency system of capitalism is now facing its biggest crisis since 1930. The economic recession, unemployment, and inflation are all increasing. The West European economy is experiencing excessive pressure from the United States.

Because of vast expenditure on weapons, the U.S. budget deficit has swelled to an astronomical figure -- $190 billion. The Reagan administration is trying to pass the burden of military spending on to its partners, and this is drawing them even further into the arms race and exacerbating economic difficulties.

While the leaders of the seven were holding talks in Lancaster House, a mass demonstration of British working people was held in London. Tens of thousands went out into the streets of the British capital to protest the militaristic policy of Washington and its NATO partners. No to U.S. cruise missiles, Work, not bombs; President Reagan, get your missiles out -- those were the slogans above the demonstrators. However, in Lancaster House, they remained deaf to these appeals. The leaders of the Western countries were busy agreeing on the final communique. The communique summing up the results of the conference contains a lot of general words about Western solidarity, harmonious economic policy, but behind the streamlined phrases it is easy to see the lack of any practical results.

And so Lancaster House is now empty. Many of the guests have already left the British capital. What remains? The serious disagreements and economic problems that the leaders of the seven were just not able to resolve.

PRAVDA on Results

LD100953 Moscow TASS in English 0728 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 10 TASS -- Commenting on the summit conference of seven major capitalist countries which has ended in London, Arkadiy Maslennikov said in PRAVDA today that the meeting has borne out once again that the leaders of Western countries are unable to work out a common approach to the resolution of the problems confronting them.

Just like was the case at last year's summit in the American town of Williamsburg, he said, the London meeting became a scene of bitter verbal battles between the "Reagan team" and its partners over the U.S. enormous state budget deficit and its impact on the growth of bank lending rates which is gutting the economies of other capitalist countries.

The meeting's discussion of the growing debts of developing countries, many of which have found themselves on the verge of financial bankruptcy, also was acrimonious. As is known, some time before the London meeting the leaders of a group of Latin American countries had appealed to its participants to work out measures to ease the burden of debts and provide better conditions for trade by developing countries.

The response, through Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, was that the question of financial and other aid to developing countries would be considered "in each particular case" and that the outcome would largely depend on how unswervingly each of those countries would be following recommendations of the International Monetary Fund.

The participants in the discussion at Lancaster House, the correspondent said further, failed to agree also on coordinated measures to combat protectionism, which the U.S. and Japanese representatives lobbied for especially hard. But the adoption of any specific pledges in this field was vigorously opposed by the representatives of France and Italy, believing that the question of lifting trade restrictions should be subordinated to the more important and acute problem of combatting economic recession.

"Being unable to work out any concrete recommendations on the substance of the economic problems disuniting them" PRAVDA said, "the participants in the summit, as it already happened in the past, took the road of adopting grandiloquent political statements."

U.S., UK Press Note Discord

LD101403 Moscow TASS in English 1259 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Washington June 10 TASS -- Summing up the results of the London summit conference of seven major capitalist states, the mass media conceded that it had not offered any practical ways to overcome the numerous difficulties confronting Western countries.

The television network NBC pointed out that since 1974 the participants in such meetings had almost always dealt with the same problems but had not come up with more than a few ways of tackling them. The leaders of the seven countries meeting in London had had three pressing international economic problems facing them. But none of those problems had been solved. Like in the previous meetings, only symbolical statements had been issued instead of serious solutions, NBC TV said. It called attention to the fact that, when reading out the final communique, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher had made a point of emphasizing the level of bank lending rates which could grow even further. That was exactly what President Reagan had sought to avoid by all means as he had not wanted open criticisms of his policy in the field of interest rates and the U.S. budget deficit to be aired at the conference, the TV network said.

Commenting on claims by American officials that there had allegedly reigned "harmony" at the London meeting, THE NEW YORK TIMES said that in the sphere of economic problems the "harmony" had only appeared to be rather than had actually been. The paper said that a number of countries had described the high interest rates and developing countries' difficulties with repaying their debts as harmful effects of U.S. budgetary deficits. International specialists in economics, THE NEW YORK TIMES said, had broadly criticized the economic summit conferences because its participants had made a good deal of commitments but done little in practice.

Commenting on the afffectedly upbeat documents adopted after the meeting, THE WASHINGTON POST said that the leaders of Western countries had tried to use those declarations to patch up the political disagreements between them.

London June 10 TASS -- "Faced with a world debt crisis and high unemployment in most countries outside the United States, the Western leaders have issued a declaration which gets them through the weekend but does not deal with the fundamental problems they faced," the British OBSERVER said. The paper pointed out that no economic initiatives directed at reducing the high rate of unemployment in most of the attending countries had been announced at the London seven-nation summit.

As to the declaration on East-West relations, it said, there had been nothing in it that could indicate a change in the well-known position that had now been held by the West for a long time and it would hardly get a positive response from the Soviet Union.

THE SUNDAY TIMES in its turn said that although the participants in the London meetings had agreed to issue other appeal to the Soviet Union to resume dialogue with the West, concealed behind that accord there were sharp disagreements between the leaders of the "seven" over how to approach East-West relations.

Reporting the atmosphere of sharp disagreements at the meeting, THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH stressed that they had made themselves especially conspicuous during press conferences held by different delegations. Their participates had bluntly expressed disagreement with the current U.S. economic policy.

L'HUMANITE's Reaction

LD081323 Moscow TASS in English 1301 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Paris June 8 TASS -- The heads of state and government of seven major capitalist powers, taking part in the London summit, have decided to include a clause on so-called "Democratic Values of the West" in the final declaration of their meeting, the newspaper L'HUMANITE reports today. What is hiding behind that? The newspaper observes that the main "value" of the meeting's participants is the striving for profits with all ensuing negative consequences for the working people. What these consequences are is well known.

These are, first of all, the growth of unemployment. In the United States, the number of people denied the natural right to work now stands at 8.5 million. There are three million jobless in Italy and Great Britain each, 2.4 million in West Germany and France each. The suffering and despair of tens of millions of people in the richest capitalist countries are behind these figures.

It is known, L'HUMANITE writes, that the "social value" of one jobless person is, as a rule, higher than the expenditures to create one job in the economy. Nevertheless, capitalism prefers to channel more funds for the upkeep of the unemployment, rather than to create jobs. Does it not attest to the immorality of the society based on pursuit for profit?

Domination of American imperialism over the rest of the "Free" world is the true manifestation of the "Western values". Thus, six out of the richest capitalist countries represented at the London summit owe American banks about 119 billion dollars.

L'HUMANITE stresses that there is direct inter-relationship between the strategy of American capital and the "Democratic Values of the West". It is revealed in the growing pauperisation of the developing countries which owe Western nations, above all the United States, 750 billion dollars.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD101542 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 10 Jun 84

["International Observers Roundtable" program, presented by All-Union Radio foreign policy commentator Boris Andrianov, with Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, member of the NOVOYE VREMYA Editorial board, and Vadim Nikolayevich Nekrasov, KOMMUNIST international observer]

Socialist Initiatives

[Text] [Andrianov] This week Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, came to the Soviet Union for a working visit.

At a dinner held in honor of the high-level guest a speech was delivered by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He noted that in the current international situation, strengthening in every possible way the unity and cohesion of the fraternal countries based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and their increasingly closely coordinated activity on the world scene, are assuming particular importance. The need for this is confirmed by life itself. The socialist countries are having to carry out their peaceful, creative plans at the same time as the U.S. ruling circles are continuing to whip up international tension, having set themselves the goal of ruling the roost in the world. They are doggedly pursuing a course of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union and all the socialist states. It is with this very aim that Washington is stepping up its broad-scale programs for the production of more and more new types of weaponry, first and foremost nuclear. The Reagan administration has designs to turn space into an arena of military confrontation as well. The threat of war is growing ever greater because of the continuing deployment of U.S. nuclear first-strike missiles aimed at the Soviet Union and also the other countries of socialism. Under these conditions, the Warsaw Pact member-states are compelled to take the necessary retaliatory measures. It will not be possible, as we have stated on more than one occasion -- Comrade Chernenko said -- to destroy the military balance of power or for the United States and NATO to achieve military superiority over the world of socialism. The security of the Soviet Union and our friends, he stressed, will be reliably safeguarded under all circumstances.

The Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact member-countries are countering the militarist course of the United States and NATO with a broad program of special peace initiatives aimed at improving the situation in Europe and the whole world. That program is the fruit of collective efforts by the fraternal countries and represents a constructive basis for achieving mutually acceptable accords leading to mankind being saved from the threat of nuclear war. Graphic confirmation of the peace-loving aspirations of the Warsaw Pact member-states is provided by their recent call to the NATO countries to conclude a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and the maintaining of peaceful relations. In Stockholm our country, together with its allies, issued proposals aimed at promoting the strengthening of trust and safeguarding European and international security. Also put before the NATO countries' governments are other far-reaching proposals for freeing Europe of chemical weapons and for not increasing, and reducing military spending. So far, however, there has been no intelligible answer from the West to all these initiatives.

Reagan Trip to Europe

[Nekrasov] This week, as you know, President Reagan went on a trip to Europe. He took part in the meeting in London of the leaders of the seven major capitalist powers and, in addition to Britain, he visited France and the Republic of Ireland. In particular, while he was in Ireland, as you remember, he delivered a speech in Parliament. Much has been said and written in the U.S. press, and continues now to be written, about that speech being a sort of program speech. It is stressed that this was no routine, ordinary speech, but one formulating important ideas about U.S. foreign policy.

[Andrianov] If the reports published in the Western press about President Reagan's speech to the Irish Parliament are to be believed, its main subject was that of peace, or rather the United States' love of peace. The President, so it is said, realizes his enormous responsibility for defending peace. He supposedly knows that this problem can only be solved by means of serious efforts aimed at strengthening peace throughout the whole world. Reagan even exclaimed in his speech: America is ready for peace!

[Nekrasov] Well, we shall see what President Reagan really had in mind. First and foremost, however, I think that one typical feature of the current situation in the United States should be noted. Judging by appearances, Reagan wants to be reelected at the forthcoming presidential elections in November. He doesn't even try to conceal this. A lot of noise is being made over the allegedly great achievements made during his Presidency, but the really important, and not simply complex but also unpleasant, problems such as the budget deficit and increasing public debt -- problems such as these are being swept under the carpet, as the Americans say.

But one of Reagan's weakest points is his reputation as a man capable of bringing the conflagration of a major war down not only on the United States, but on the whole world. He won that reputation not only by his bellicose speeches, but also by the actions that you were speaking of, Boris Vasilyevich. And now, on the threshold of the elections, Reagan very much needs to get rid of this reputation -- but I stress, the reputation alone, and not at all to get rid of the essence of the policy he is pursuing. He would like, for the few months that remain until the elections, to garb himself in the robes of some sort of peacemaker. Afterward, when the elections are over, he will be able to nod in our direction and say that it was the Soviet Union's fault that his promises were not fulfilled. Such is the essence of the current situation. And the result? The result, as shown in Reagan's speech in Dublin, is yet another pile of lies, juggling, hypocrisy and cynicism. The pro-NATO press is now attempting in every possible way to prove that Reagan's speech to the Irish Parliament was something new in U.S. policy and proof that Reagan is striving to reach understandings.

[Volskiy] Yes, the Paris LE MATIN, for example, draws this conclusion: President Reagan's speech -- I quote -- is evidence of the United States' desire to resume a concrete East-West dialogue.

[Nekrasov] Before me I have the British FINANCIAL TIMES. I once said at this table that this newspaper is aimed at a narrow circle of buisiness men. It does not engage in propaganda, and its readers want first and foremost to know the true state of affairs. And, describing Reagan's speech, the FINANCIAL TIMES said very briefly and laconically: The President's speech did not contain any important initiatives. And that was it. It's true: Behind the demagogy that the President launched into in the Irish capital, there is nothing serious.

Let us take a major issue such as the continuing deployment of the U.S. nuclear first-strike missiles in Europe. Reagan says, I quote: We are ready to hold talks even tomorrow on this issue if the Russians wish. At the same time, however, as is apparent from the text of his speech, he has no intention even of halting the deployment of the U.S. missiles if such talks were to resume. He states, and I quote: I am ready to cease the deployment if a verifiable and just agreement is reached. And so only after an agreement -- of course on U.S. conditions -- is reached can some action be expected from Washington. As you can see, the U.S. position remains today absolutely barren and demagogic. As Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stressed, talks while the missles are being deployed would give people simply an illusion of security and would untie the hands of the proponents of the arms race. Such talks -- talks in order to deceive people -- the Soviet Union will naturally never agree to. There is only one path to resume the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear weapons, and that is to return to the situation that existed before the start of the deployment of the U.S. missiles. This has been stated by our side on more than one occasion, and stated in a form excluding the possibility of any misinterpretation.

[Andrianov] I would like to add that the position of the American side on the question of concluding -- as proposed by the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community -- a treaty on non-use of military force and maintaining relations of peace is to the same degree demagogic and unacceptable. Verbally, President Reagan has for the first time begun to speak of the possibility of concluding such a treaty, or rather of talks about such a treaty. Some sort of positive change may, you might think, have begun to emerge in the American position; but on closer examination this turns out to be merely an apparent impression: There is nothing real at all behind the words.

[Nekrasov] In short, Reagan's peace-loving speech to the Irish Parliament shows first that the Soviet proposals for strengthening peace recently put forward are still being totally ignored by the American side; second, that Washington continues to hold the positions on the basis of which it wrecked the Geneva nuclear arms talks; third, that there is not even any question of steps being taken that would in any way ease, or slow down, the new round of the gigantic arms race that Washington has initiated; fourth and last, that Reagan still occupies the positions he adopted when he proclaimed his anti-Soviet, anticommunist crusade 2 years ago. All that has changed is the tone of his utterances, and even that change must be assumed to be temporary.

London Summit

[Andrianov] Vadim Nikolayevich, you have mentioned the London meeting of the seven powers, which ended yesterday. What can you say about it?

[Nekrasov] Well, first of all, that this meeting, lasting 3 days, was in itself the completion, as it were, of a period of intense foreign policy activity in the Western camp. I am referring to the fact that it was preceded by the Washington session of the NATO Council at the foreign minister level, and that on the eve of that session various NATO conferences had been held in Brussels in which the defense ministers took part. What was the purpose of all these meetings? Washington was trying, by all the means at its command, to draw the reins of leadership as tight as possible in the camp of its Western allies. It is no longer any secret to anybody that the deployment of the U.S. Pershings and cruise missiles in Western Europe has not quite led -- one can even say, not at all led -- to the results that Washington hoped for when it embarked on that operation. One of its aims, though a collateral one, was to strengthen discipline and solidarity in the NATO ranks and to make the allies still more obedient to every instruction from the American capital. But what happened was that the arrival of U.S. first-strike missiles on European soil led to an intensification of the serious contradictions in the NATO camp between its European members and the United States. So the main task that Washington set itself both at the NATO conferences and at the London meeting of the seven was to strengthen the shaky discipline of its allies and, at the same time, to start implementing the next stage of its military plans. What are the results? They are not, it must be said, particularly comforting to the militarist top brass in the United States and NATO. The disorder and vacillation in the NATO camp are not just continuing: They are worsening. A striking example is the behavior of the Netherlands Government which, despite all the pressure that has been put on it, has been unable to disregard the will of the broad masses of the people and has announced that it is postponing for 2 years its decision on the siting of U.S. cruise missiles on its territory. Thus, as THE WASHINGTON TIMES has written, the Dutch will be the first NATO country not to adhere to the timetable for deployment of the new U.S. missiles.

[Andrianov] The British DAILY MAIL has written in this connection that the Netherlands Government's decision has infuriated the NATO military leadership. It would be interesting to know how Washington has reacted to The Hague's decision.

[Nekrasov] Well, Washington has tried to put a good face on it.

The White House has naturally expressed disappointment over what has occurred, and said it will continue negotiating with the Netherlands Government to secure fulfillment of the obligations, that the Netherlands Government has not refused to site the missiles, but has merely postponed the beginning of the siting. Well this, of course, is a great victory for the Dutch peace campaigners. It is also an example to the peace-loving forces of other countries, which see that real successes can be achieved in the struggle for peace that the public has been waging over the last few years.

In general, as you remember, for a long time the annual meetings of the 7 -- of which there have been 10, or rather, the present one is the 10th -- were originally devoted to questions concerning the world economic situation and the measures that can and should be taken to coordinate the economic policies of the leading capitalist countries. Some attention was given to economic matters at this conference too, but no realistic decisions of any kind were made. Still the main attention, as Washington wanted, was devoted to political questions.

U.S. Actions in Persian Gulf

[Volskiy] Vadim Nikolayevich, this is not the first time that the question has been raised at these conferences of actions beyond the limits of the so-called NATO zone -- meaning, usually, the Persian Gulf. But now they have become a practical matter. Washington, together with some of its allies -- Britain, for instance, and to some extent possibly France, who also have vessels in the zone -- but above all, of course, the United States, are endeavoring to exploit the protracted war etween Iran and Iraq that has been going on for many years in and near the Persian Gulf and which is becoming more acute and more intense. So far, the United States has been intervening in this war indirectly: by drawing into it other states situated in the region itself. Well, they are inciting Saudi Arabia by providing it with U.S. arms, particularly missiles. THE WASHINGTON POST, an influential and well-informed paper, recently wrote that the Pentagon feels the Saudis should take a more direct part in the military operations. Other states in the area are also involved. Well, the Americans themselves are gradually moving, step by step, toward being drawn into direct participation in the fighting.

One of Reagan's rivals, one of the Democratic candidates for the Presidency -- Hart -- has described in some detail what he recently called the Hollywood scenario for this interference: Reagan advocates action from the air; this means sending in aircraft carriers -- and there are already two aircraft carrier squadrons operating in the vicinity of the Persian Gulf -- then bids are made to get bases, which can then be put at the disposal of the Americans in the zone; and once the bases are there, it becomes easier to send Rapid Deployment Forces into the area. According to Hart, there is even a possibility -- perhaps, as he said, through Reagan's incompetence -- that the United States might even use nuclear weapons in this region.

[Andrianov] Dmitriy Antonovich, it is quite probable that in the heat of the election polemics Hart is laying it on a bit thick, but the danger inherent in the U.S. actions in the Persian Gulf area is quite obvious. Regarding this it is worth recalling that as far back as 1980 the Soviet Union advanced a peace plan for the Persian Gulf, which said directly that foreign bases should not be established in the Gulf area and on adjoining islands and that nuclear or any other types of weapons of mass destruction should not be deployed there.

[Volskiy] Well that is the first point in the Soviet proposals. The other points proposed that force should not be used at all and that the threat of the use of force towards the countries of the region should not be made. It was also said, among other things, that no threat to trade and maritime communications should be created there. So, the present events show precisely how topical this program is even now, all the more so as, if it had already been realized, the present flare-up would not have occurred, of course.

But, Washington did not at the time want to discuss the Soviet initiative seriously. And the reasons for this stand could, naturally, have been guessed even then, and now they are clear from the practical actions of the United States. Under the pretext of maintaining the security of the oil routes, the Americans want to establish their military control over these routes, and, possibly, over the sources of oil. At the same time, they intend to create a military bridgehead-thrust forward towards the southern frontiers of the Soviet Union.

Israeli Role in Mideast Tension

[Nekrasov] That is so, Dmitriy Antonovich, but at the same time events in the Near East area itself have contributed to the exacerbation of the situation in the Persian Gulf area. In the Near East area the situation remains explosive as a result of Israeli's aggressive policy.

[Volskiy] From the point of view of the imperialist strategists, these regions are like communicating vessels of liquid [soobshchayushchiyesya sosudy] because Tel Aviv manages to find numerous secret ways of pouring oil on the flames of the Iraq-Iran war, and, at the same time, it is using for its own ends the events taking place in the Persian Gulf area. None other than Shamir, the Israeli prime minister, said recently that the Iran-Iraq war has worked in Israel's favor, in particular because it has deepened the differences among the Arab states. The Israeli chauvinists are striving to play on these differences, they are attempting with intrigues of various kinds to isolate Syria, to undermine the ranks of the Palestinians, and to hamper the establishment and strengthing of national unity in Lebanon. They have now concentrated their efforts on using their agents to torpedo the Lebanese Government of national unity, headed by Rashid Karami, formed with such difficulty in the spring. They want to topple it, they clearly want to topple it. Why is that? Not just because it has officially set itself the aim of liberating the Israeli-occupied south of Lebanon. That is not the only reason. Of no less importance is that the Likud bloc ruling in Israel wants to show at least some results of the aggression it launched against Lebanon exactly 2 years ago. It has become increasingly clear during these 2 years that in a political sense the aggression failed. It did not prove possible to install a regime subservient to Tel Aviv in Lebanon. The plans to split Lebanon into ministates are not working out either. The situation is complex, of course, but all the same the interference in Lebanese affairs from outside, on the part of the United States and, even more so, Israel, is meeting with growing resistance from the Lebanese.

[Nekrasov] Dmitriy Antonovich, it is evident that there is a connection here with the fact that attempts can now be discerned to revive the neglected Camp David process of separate deals.

[Volskiy] An example of this might be provided by the fact that a few days ago a special emissary of the Israeli Government -- the former ambassador to Cairo -- was there again, and brought a message to the Egyptian Government from Prime Minister Shamir of Israel, the contents of which are unknown; they are not being revealed. All the same, to judge by press reports, it is evident that no accord on the resumption of official talks in the framework of Camp David has been reached, and, evidently, no such accord can be foreseen in the near future. Attempts to draw other Arab countries into the so-called Camp David process of capitulationist deals are not succeeding, either. Nevertheless, Camp David as a method, a principle, so to speak, for striking deals with some countries of the region and setting them at odds with others, all this accompanied by military blackmail -- this method remains. And it is not just in the Near East that attempts are being made to employ it.

Central American Situation

[Volskiy] Secretary of State Shultz would also like to employ it in Central America. He paid a visit to this region the other day. He promised both financial subsidies and arms to regimes close to the United States -- including, for example, Guatemala, which had its deliveries suspended. Washington is also attempting to bind Costa Rica with military ties: The country is formally regarded as neutral.

Finally, its policy towards Nicaragua is not so straightforward at all, but rather insidious. The country is openly threatened with war. As you know, mines have been laid in its ports. It is being deprived of supplies of essential goods; these supplies are being hampered. Gangs of terrorists -- very large gangs that are now trying to penetrate into the interior of the country -- are being sent in. Suddenly they let it be known that all this can be suspended and the Nicaraguans can be left in peace, so to speak, if the leadership of the state takes it along the path the Americans advise, if that is the right word. This is aimed not just at the internal opposition, at part of the business community, for instance, and the Catholic Church, which is quite influential in Nicaragua, but what is also evident is that they are cashing in on -- latching onto -- people's desire for a peaceful life, more or less in the same way as when they were concluding the Camp David agreement they cashed in on the Egyptians' weariness of wars with Israel. We know that in the Near East this did not lead to an easing of the situation, but to a new war, a war which essentially has not ended even today -- the aggression against Lebanon. And in Central America, these tactics, a kind of local version of Camp David, so to speak, are also aimed, in the final analysis, at intervention, at the use of armed force, first by U.S. mercenaries and subsequently, it is possible, by U.S. troops themselves. This remains the basis of the course pursued by Washington there, in the Central American region.

U.S. Plans for Asia

[Andrianov] The evident facts which we have been discussing today show that the Reagan administration does not want to take effective measures to reudce the military threat and to strengthen international security. It stubbornly pursues a policy of whipping up the arms race, of confrontation and of maintaining old sources of conflagration and fanning new ones in all corners of the earth -- in the Near East, Central America, Africa and Asia. What is more, the White House has recently been devoting particular attention to the Asian Continent in its militaristic designs. It is no secret that the transatlantic strategists have conceived the plan of turning the Asian and Pacific region into a front line of so-called limited nuclear war. Thus, their intention is to cast the Asian countries in the role of a kind of lightning-rod designed to divert nuclear retribution from the territory of the United States itself. The peoples of these countries understand this well. And for this reason the broadest sections of the public, profoundly concerned for the fate of the Asian Continent, are joining the growing movement for the removal of American nuclear weapons from the territory of Asia. The aspirations of people of goodwill are consistent with the foreign policy course of our country and the other states of the socialist community.

With that, we come to the ned of our roundtable meeting. All those taking part in it thank you for your attention, esteemed comrade listeners. Goodbye and all the best.

The statement issued by the Presidium here points out that revanchist "land fellowships" are to hold a new series of their assemblages late this week with the participation of official Bonn representatives including FRG Federal President Karl Carstens, ministers Friedrich Zimmermann and Heinrich Windelen as well as Bavarian Prime Minister Franz Josef Strauss.

"The stepped up activities of the revanchist unions and support for them by official representatives of the government, the statement says, is a source of deep concern for all citizens of our country who strive for peace and security in the present day dangerously aggravated international situation as a result of the deployment of new American missiles. Contrary to the false statements by the representatives of Bonn that revanchism is dead, the revanchist land fellowships which get funds worth many millions at the expense of the taxpayers are stepping up their activities directed against peace and mutual understanding among nations."

The course steered by the revanchists for a revision of the postwar borders in Europe and the pointed participation in their provocative assemblages of the Federal president and a number of ministers, the Presidium of the Board of the German Communist Party points out, is in conflict with the treaties concluded by the Federal Republic with the socialist states as well as with the principles contained in the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on European Security and Cooperation. This policy is a component part of militaristic preparations by the Reagan administration, which creates a lethal threat to our country and its citizens by deploying first-strike offensive weapons in the FRG's territory.

The statement goes on to note that all this is proof of the justice of the warnings made by the socialist countries about the stepped up activities of the revanchist forces in the FRG. Against this background one can very well understand the concern of the FRG's West European neighbours over the revival of neo-Nazism and militarism.

"Our struggle against revanchism and militarism," the statement underscores, "is determined by our striving to do our utmost that war should never again start from the German soil."

NOVOSTI'S WEST BERLIN OFFICE RANSACKED

LD081447 Moscow TASS in English 1438 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] West Berlin June 8 TASS -- A bandit attack was launched against the office of the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY (APN) in West Berlin. At night unidentified persons broke the entrance door and came into the office. The "robbers" behaved very strangely. They did not take interest in the main valuables, but forced open the desks of the personnel and concentrated all of their attention on their contents and on reference archives.

As has been repeatedly the case before in similar bandit attacks against the premises of Soviet organisations in West Berlin, the police has "so far failed to detect" the criminals.

GROMYKO RECEIVES FRG ENVOY AT LATTER'S REQUEST

LD081717 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 8 TASS -- Today Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, received Hans Joerg Kastl, the ambassador of the FRG to the USSR, at the latter's request.

Some topical international questions including those pertaining to the work of the Stockholm Conference, were touched upon during the conversation.

REAGAN'S IRELAND SPEECH LEFT MUCH UNSAID

LD092259 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Lev Semeyko commentary]

[Text] The speeches President Reagan made in the Irish Parliament on 4th June was clearly intended to impress the audience that Reagan was an advocate of peace and disarmament. Such was the intention; however, an analysis of the President's speech makes it possible to reveal what the American President deliberately kept silent about.

If we sum up in brief what was left untold it will become clear that flashy wrappings covered bitter pills. Let's take the starting remark that the responsibility for peace cannot be met with halfway wishes. It can be met by a determined effort to consolidate peace with all the strength that America can bring to bear. The President then said that the main intention was to building up arms rather than to disarmament. This is borne out by new gigantic military programs on which two trillion dollars are planned to be spent before the end of the decade. But can this consolidate peace? Quite indicatively, Reagan evaded these questions. He is aware of the unpopularity of the unremitting arms drive he initiated after he came to office.

Having passed over shamelessly his actions in the field of arms, he laid a stress on disarmament. But in this area he also kept silent about many things. It would not be difficult to list so-called American initiatives adopted during Reagan's term in office. But what's important is not the number of the initiatives, which, incidentally, are very limited, but their content. Perhaps President Reagan had little time to disclose the content of the American proposals in the field of disarmament. Well, let's try to make up for his omissions. President Reagan is proud that within a week the United States out forward two initiatives, one jointly with the allies at the Vienna talks and the other on banning chemical weapons. But can one be proud of this if we try to grasp the meaning of these initiatives? No, we cannot.

At the Vienna talks the West has in fact offered nothing new. To give up counting troops the East and the West have and get down to counting army units and formations is not a principally new approach. This leaves the talks in a deadlock as usual. At the same time the West recently suggested an expansion of measures of control so that they would not look any different from those of plain espionage.

Now let's take chemical weapons. Vice President Bush did announce a new American initiative, but what does it mean? It means establishing control over all state checmical enterprises to make sure that they do not produce chemical weapons. But he put private enterprises out of control. This implies the Soviet Union would be totally controlled and the United States and other Western countries would be totally uncontrolled. But this is absolutely unrealistic.

In his speech in the Irish Parliament President Reagan recalled a series of United States proposals at the Stockholm conference, but he forgot to mention that the United States had been hindering fundamental confidence-building measures. It has been refusing to accept the Soviet proposals not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, not to use force at all and scrap chemical weapons in Europe. President Reagan said the United States wants to continue negotiations on nuclear weapons in Europe. However, he forgot to say that Washington had not moved an inch from its former position aimed at disarming the Soviet Union unilaterally. And the President completely forgot the truth when he declared that the deployment was not something the United States welcomed. But this is precisely what the United States has been striving for, to deploy nearly 600 missiles in Europe.

These and other reservations and distortions keynote the whole speech of Reagan in the Irish Parliament. This speech is indicative of one thing. Apart from new means of nuclear destruction the American Administration makes use of elementary demagogy; but rhetoric and reservations cannot hide the main thing: Reagan's actions least of all contribute to strengthening peace.

NORMANDY CEREMONY DEVALUES SOVIET CONTRIBUTION

LD102116 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 10 Jun 84

[From "International Panorama" program, commentary by NOVOSTI political observer Spartak Beglov]

[Excerpts] Now to the Normandy part of Reagan's European trip. As is known, the 40th anniversary of the opening of the second front was the occasion for the festivities in France. This was an operation in which the troops of the United States and Britain took part. One can understand the feelings of those who took a personal part in this, that is, war veterans from those countries, and all those who made a contribution towards the victory over fascism. At the same time, the progressive public of those countries has made a worthy and just rebuke to those who, making use of the occasion, were on the point of rewriting history and belittling the importance of the decisive contribution of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people in routing fascism, as well as the role of the resistance movement in the West European countries occupied by Hitler.

Concerning the chief motives of American politicians in taking part in these festivities, one cannot fail to be struck by the frankly ideological pretensions to link the opening of the second front with the ensuing line of so-called "rolling back" communism. John Foster Dulles, one-time U.S. secretary of state who proclaimed this doctrine of rolling back communism, himself became one of the founding fathers of the Atlantic bloc. And the current President has candidly acknowledged himself to be one who continues that policy, when in one and the same proclamation he signed at the end of May, he linked two events, the 40th anniversary of the opening of the second front and the 35th anniversary of the Atlantic bloc's formation.

And it is no accident that in West Europe all sorts of reactionaries, as if sensing the way the wind is blowing, are not allowing the opportunity to mock the truth of history and hamper just revenge against war criminals go by.

MEDICAL REPORT ON BERLINGUER'S STROKE CITED

LD081418 Moscow TASS in English 1407 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Rome June 8 TASS -- An official medical report has been issued here on the state of health of Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party. The report says that Berlinguer underwent a neurosurgical operation in connection with a massive brain hemorrhage.

The hemorrhage, as the report says, occurred when Berlinguer was addressing a rally in the city of Padua on the evening of June 7.

Bulletin Reports Death

LD111148 Moscow TASS in English 1128 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Rome June 11 TASS -- General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party Enrico Berlinguer, aged 62, died in the city of Padua today after a brief grave illness, says a medical bulletin distributed here.

FRENCH-SOVIET TRADE CHAMBER MEETS IN PARIS

PM081340 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Instrument of Business Contacts"]

[Text] Paris, 7 Jun -- The 18th general assembly of the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Trade has been held here. Created 17 years ago, the chamber's intension is to promote the development of business contacts between French firms and Soviet organizations and enterprises.

Taking part in the assembly were leaders of many well-known French companies with an interest in deepening fruitful cooperation with the Soviet Union. The participants in the meeting examined a wide range of questions connected with the activity of the chamber of trade and the development of Soviet-French economic relations.

USSR-FRENCH ENGINEERING MEETING ENDS IN MOSCOW

LD081316 Moscow TASS in English 1305 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 8 TASS -- The third meeting of the mixed Soviet-French working group on cooperation in power engineering ended in Moscow today with the signing of a joint protocol. It was signed for the Soviet side by Nikolay Lopatin, deputy minister of the power industry and electrification of the USSR, and for the French side by Pierre Francois Couture, director of the gas, electricity and coal department of the French Industry and Research Ministry.

The sides stressed their interest in expanding industrial and economic cooperation in designing and building new power projects in the Soviet Union and France and in third countries. The Soviet foreign-trade associations "Energomashexport" and "Technopromexport" conducted talks with a number of French companies on joint participation in building power stations in Yugoslavia, Syria, India, Pakistan and Argentina.

Soviet and French power experts will continue to expand scientific and technical cooperation. It is planned to carry out during 1984 and 1985 joint projects in the building and operation of thermal and hydropower stations, in controlling unified power grids and in long-distance power transmission. It is also planned to exchange delegations of specialists and to conduct joint symposia in the Soviet Union and France.

The latest meeting of the working group, Pierre Francois Couture told TASS, confirmed the sides' mutual interest in continued cooperation in the power industry. He expressed the confidence that it would contribute to the expansion of bilateral trade and economic contacts.

KUTAKHOV ATTENDS FINNISH EMBASSY RECEPTION

PM071139 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Jun 84 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Reception at Finnish Embassy"]

[Text] On 4 June, Colonel J.A. Honkanen, military, naval, and air attache to the Finnish Embassy in the USSR, held a reception to mark the 66th anniversary of Finland's Defense Forces. The reception was attended by Air Force Marshal P.S. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the Air Force and USSR deputy defense minister, and other Soviet generals, admirals, and officers.

A. Karhila, Finnish ambassador to the USSR, and the military naval, and air attaches of foreign states' embassies in Moscow were present.

PAPANDREOU SENDS GREETINGS MESSAGE TO TIKHONOV

PM071148 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "From the Aircraft"]

[Text] Greek Prime Minister A. Papandreou has sent a telegram to N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, from his aircraft en route to Finland.

It says: "Flying over your vast country, I would like to convey to you and to the friendly people of the Soviet Union my best wishes for peace and prosperity. The declaration issued by your government regarding peace and nuclear disarmament and supporting the declaration by the leaders of the six states addressed to all nuclear powers is highly appreciated. I thank you cordially for this declaration. I hope that all efforts will be made to destroy nuclear arms and ensure the existence of mankind and civilization. This must be our main goal, together with peace and international cooperation."

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES GREEK ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

LD081415 Moscow TASS in English 1406 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 8 TASS -- Ioannis Grigoriadis, ambassador extraordinary and plentipotentiary of the Republic of Greece, has presented his credentials in the Kremlin today to Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

After the presentation of credentials and an exchange of speeches Vasiliy Kuznetsov and Ioannis Grigoriadis had a friendly conversation.

TURKISH INTELLECTUALS PROTEST RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

PM081423 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Filippov report: "Upholding Democratic Rights"]

[Text] Ankara, June -- One of Turkey's major newspapers, CUMHURIYET, has published an appeal to the country's leadership signed by 1,256 prominent representatives of the Turkish intelligentsia, including writers, personalities in culture and art, doctors and engineers. This appeal, which has become known as the "intellectuals' petition," was also addressed to the office of the president of the republic and the speaker of parliament.

The petition's authors expressed serious concern at the fact that elementary democratic rights and freedoms are flouted in Turkey, and called upon the authorities to declare a broad amnesty for political prisoners, to stop torturing people during interrogation and to stop treating arrested persons with cruelty. They also proposed lifting press censorship and the state of military emergency and proposed that citizens be guaranteed the right to free participation in political life.

The petition met with a great response in the country and is being enthusiastically discussed by the population. After all, the examples of repression mentioned in the document have affected the vital interests and democratic rights of various strata of society. Working people's strikes are banned in the country. In the course of the "purges for political unreliability" carried out in higher educational establishments, dozens of teachers and scientific workers have suffered. A "press law" is in force in Turkey, which has imposed severe restrictions on the publication of material containing critical or "disrespectful" comments about the military. Repressive measures are applied for violations of this law: the press organ may be closed indefinitely and the journalists or editors may be subject to monetary fines or handed over for trial.

Trials continue unceasingly in the country. Here are just a few reports published in the press: Military tribunals in Istanbul, which is considered the center of the country's political life, are currently examining the cases of 1,645 activists from various progressive trade union organizations which are now banned.

The other day the judicial authorities instituted a new case against (Makhmud Dikerdem), chairman of the banned society of peace supporters, who was already condemned to 8 years' imprisonment some time ago for his activity in the field of defending the cause of peace. At the same time, a group of activists of that national organization were deprived of their freedom.

Early this year, an Istanbul military tribunal sentenced 102 activists from the outlawed workers party to various periods of imprisonment, which reflected the interests of laboring strata of the population. The charge makes the unsubstantiated assertion that party activists were supposedly "engaged in subversive activity with the aim of destroying the socioeconomic foundations of society and establishing a dictatorship of the working class in Turkey." In May of this year, the same tribunal started a new trial. This time, 120 representatives of provincial, city, and district organizations of the workers party were in the docket on a similar charge.

In the Turkish mass media, which, understandably, are relatively cautious about covering trials, reports appear from time to time on the terrible fate of those who are thrown behind bars or who are under investigation. People are beaten up in order to obtain testimonies the judges need. Hunger strikes by inmates in the prisons of Ankara and Istanbul in protest against their cruel treatment have been repeatedly reported. So the alarm over violations of rights and freedoms expressed in the petition has a real basis, observers note.

The latest issue of the weekly (NOTKA) has just come out. It carries an interview with the well-known satirist writer (Aziz Nesip), one of the petition's compilers. "Turkish intellectuals," he said, "are fulfilling their duty to the nation by participating in preparing and disseminating this appeal to the country's leadership."

IRAN, IRAQ ANNOUNCE HALT TO ATTACKS ON CIVILIANS

LD101628 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Nicosia June 10 TASS -- Iran has agreed to stop bombing civilian targets in Iraq if Iraq assumes the same obligation. Radio Tehran reports that Iranian President 'Ali Musavi-Khamene'i asked in a telegram addressed to U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar that U.N. observers be sent to supervise compliance with that agreement.

Baghdad June 10 TASS -- Iraq will refrain from bombing the civilian parts of Iranian cities, the news agency INA reported today. Decision to this effect, according to it, has been taken by the council of the country's Revolution Command Council.

Iraq and Iran announced a halt to attacks on civilian projects in response to an address from Javier Perez de Cuellar calling upon both countries to stop bombing population centres.

London June 10 TASS -- The British OBSERVER reports that the United States and a number of its NATO allies have agreed to be ready for a military action in the Persian Gulf. The OBSERVER says that the recent redeployment of flying tankers by the United States to air force bases in Saudi Arabia is part of preparations for intervention. They will be used to refuel in midair combat planes which can be sent into the Gulf from aircraft-carriers patrolling the Indian Ocean.

TASS CITES IRAQI, IRANIAN BATTLE COMMUNIQUES

9 Jun Report

LD091928 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad June 9 TASS -- According to a communique of the Iraqi High Military Command, last night the Iraqi Air Force bombed "two large naval targets" north and west of Iran's Khark Island. The communique says that Iraq will continue blocking Khark and other Iranian ports.

In the central sector of the front, in the area east of Basra and in Maysan sector shelling destroyed Iranian observation posts, positions and shelters, field ammunition and fuel depots.

According to the communique, Iranian artillery continues shelling Basra, Khanaqin, Mandali and Zurbatiyah. More than 60 persons were killed and injured.

Nicosia June 9 TASS - The Iranian news agency reports that the Iranian town of Dezful came under rocket fire today, as a result of which more than 160 people were killed and injured, more than 100 apartment houses and other civilian objectives were destroyed and damaged.

President Khamene'i of Iran called for mobilizing volunteers. An official communique broadcast by Tehran radio said that all volunteers "who underwent military training" were to report to Army barracks next Thursday.

10 Jun Report

LD101718 Moscow TASS in English 1658 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad June 10 TASS -- A regular Iraqi Supreme Command communique reports that during the past 24 hours Iraqi troops were directing artillery fire at the enemy positions on the section of the front east of the city of Basra and inflicted losses on the enemy in manpower and materiel. Iranian artillery kept shelling Basra and several other Iraqi settlements. There are killed and wounded among the population. The shelling caused damage to the cities of Khanaqin, Mandali and Zurbatiyah settlement.

Nicosia June 10 TASS -- Yesterday, aircraft of the Iranian Airforce raided the Iraqi town of 'Ali al-Gharbi, the Iranian news agency IRNA reports. Iraqi artillery shelled the towns of Dezful and Abadan causing destruction and loss of life among the population. The heaviest exchanges of fire were reported in Sumar and Qasr-e Shirin regions.

London June 10 TASS -- The British OBSERVER reports that the United States and several of its NATO allies reached an agreement to be ready for military action in the Persian Gulf. The OBSERVER writes that the U.S. recent dispatch of refueller-aircraft to airforce bases in Saudi Arabia was carried out within the framework of preparations for intervention. The task of "flying tankers" is to refuel combat aircraft which might be sent to the Gulf zone from aircraft carriers plying the Indian Ocean.

11 Jun Report

LD111119 Moscow TASS in English 1041 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad June 11 TASS -- A regular communique of the High Command of Iraq reports that in the past twenty-four hours Iranian artillery shelled the Iraqi cities of Basra, Mandali, Khanaqin, the town of Zurbatiyah and a number of other targets. Iraqi troops, the communique points out, fired on the enemy east of Basra. Helicopters of the Iraqi Air Force attacked the positions and areas of concentration of Iranian troops in the "east of the Tigris" operational zone.

Nicosia June 11 TASS -- Iraqi long-range artillery shelled the city of Abadan, reports the Iranian news agency IRNA. There is destruction in the city. In the western and northwestern sectors of the front, the news agency points out, Iranian troops fired on Iraqi positions, inflicting considerable losses upon the enemy. Sporadic exchanges of fire were noted in the southern sector of the front.

Kuwait June 11 TASS -- The Kuwaiti tanker Kazimah with a displacement of 290,000 tons was attacked by an unidentified plane in the Persian Gulf yesterday, the KUNA news agency reported. A fire blazed out on board the tanker as a result of a rocket hit. Kazimah is the third Kuwaiti tanker attacked by an aircraft in the Persian Gulf in the course of the past month.

MATVEYEV ANALYZES PERSIAN GULF SITUATION

LD091703 Moscow TASS in English 1511 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 9 TASS -- The crisis in the Persian Gulf area is further aggravating now the Saudi Arabian Air Force has been committed to action. Two Iranian fighter aircraft were brought down with the assistance of United States AWACS planes stationed in that area, Vikentiy Matveyev, a political news analyst of the newspaper IZVESTIYA, points out today.

With every rise in the temperature in that region the scope of military activeness of the United States becomes increasingly noticeable and wider, the author points out.

Albeit not a single country in the Persian Gulf area has so far turned to the USA with what in the language of American diplomacy is described as a "request for aid", this, apparently, does not prevent the Pentagon from stepping up its operations at the approaches to the Persian Gulf.

It is known, the political news analyst continues, that Iran and Iraq condemned the United States military presence in the Indian Ocean and demanded that all American military bases in that region, including in the Persian Gulf, be dismantled. Yet both Baghdad and Tehran cannot help seeing today how the American militarists take advantage of the present-day crisis, as a result of the Iran-Iraq war, for further imperialist expansion to the detriment of the vital interests of these two states too.

In view of the situation which has shaped in the Persian Gulf now, it is apt to recall the proposals, which were put forward by the Soviet Union in December 1980, V. Matveyev points out. Then the Soviet side made a statement to the effect that the area of the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean is becoming an increasingly dangerous seat of international tensions. It goes without saying that we cannot remain indifferent to what is happening in an area so close to our borders. We wish that a normal, tranquil situation be created there. Proceeding from this, the USSR has proposed that the USA, the other Western powers, China, Japan and all states, that will show interest in it, reach agreement on a number of mutual commitments that would accord both with the vital interests of the states in that area and the interests of universal peace.

This aim would be served, in particular, by commitments not to establish foreign military bases in the Persian Gulf area, not to use and not to threaten the use of force against the countries of that area, honor the status of non-alignment chosen by them, not to draw them into military groupings with the participation of nuclear powers, honor the sovereign right of the countries in that area to their natural resources.

Now these proposals sound topical. It is necessary to counter the imperialist doctrine of expansionsim and diktat towards the countries of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf with a doctrine of peace and security designed for a long future, the political news analyst writes.

U.S. STANCE ON MIDEAST CONFERENCE CRITICIZED

PM080946 Moscow IZVESTIVA in Russian 1 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Vladimir Kudryavtsev "Political Observer's Opinion": Lies Here, Too"]

[Text] This is what the Jordanian newspaper JORDAN TIMES wrote comparatively recently: "Waiting for the United States to come up with a just settlement for us is a useless occupation because Washington is hostile to the Palestinians and their aspirations." This short sentence expresses much that is disturbing Arabs throughout the Near East. It encompasses a desire for a just peace and normalization, and it encompasses the Palestinian problem, without which there can be no settlement. Finally, it reflects a loss of faith in the Reagan administration's ability and desire to make any positive initiative in this direction whatsoever.

And yet even quite recently -- this March -- Reagan publicly lauded Jordan's position, stating that it is "vitally important for the peace process." The Arabs, under the influence of harsh reality and feeling the affects of aggressive U.S. policy in Lebanon and the Persian Gulf region, are starting to see more sharply and clearly the militarist deeds and the anti-Arab essence of Washington's position which lie behind the honeyed words of the head of the U.S. Administration.

Under these conditions the eyes of Arab, and not only Arab, states are turning ever more frequently to the Soviet initiative to convene an international peace conference on the Near East with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO, the Soviet Union, and the United States. As is well known, the Soviet initiative was supported by the 38th UN General Assembly session and was an integral part of its resolution on Palestine. The General Assembly, the resolution says, requests that the secretary general, in consultation with the Security Council, urgently take preparatory measures to convene the conference. The Soviet Union's initiative was thus approved at the international forum. (We recall that 124 countries voted for the resolution, and 4 against, including the United States and Israel).

UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar, on the basis of the resolution, made inquiries to the countries which could have been conference participants. The United States and Israel rejected the very idea of convening the conference, and the United States termed the UN resolution "insufficiently considered" and even "harmful."

However, to the dismay of the authors of aggressive U.S. policy, events in the Near East provoked by that policy made the UN recommendation for convening an international conference on the Near East seem more topical and vitally important to Arab eyes. With their backs to the wall those opposed to convening the conference started to base their negative attitude to it on the Soviet Union's Near East policy, which, as U.S. State Department spokesman J. Hughes stated 25 May, "was unconstructive." Hughes said that he thought there would be no "great enthusiasm" on the U.S. side for the Soviet Union's participation in any international conference.

We will be blunt: Hughes' statement was clearly aimed at the uninformed reader or listener. The mendacity of his allegations regarding the USSR's position stem even from the fact that Mr Hughes is not tilting at windmills, but at the Soviet Union's fully concrete and constructive proposals on ways of normalizing the Near East situation. The constructiveness of the Soviet proposals, as is well known, was reaffirmed by the UN General Assembly resolution. At the session the United States and its "strategic ally," Israel, as has already been said, were clearly out of step with the representatives of 124 UN countries.

Why? The answer is very simple: The United States fears that the Soviet Union's participation in the proposed peace conference would promote the adoption of constructive resolutions, such as an unamibiguous condemnation of the position of the United States -- the main obstacle in the way of a just peace and a normalization of the Near East situation. Washington's position is not to permit the constructive participation of the Soviet Union in Near East affairs in order to turn the region into the U.S. monopolies' private domain and a springboard for aggression against the Soviet Union. Falsely describing the Soviet approach to the question of convening a conference on the Near East, Hughes deliberately "forgot" what U.S. President R. Reagan said this March. He stated quite plainly that the United States sets itself three main tasks in the Near East: not to permit the Soviet Union's participation in the region's affairs, total U.S. control of the Persian Gulf region, and an extension of the Camp David snare to all Arab countries.

All three tasks -- unlike the Soviet initiatives -- are clearly unconstructive. This policy could cause a still greater exacerbation of the situation both in the Near East itself and in the Persian Gulf region. (The Lebanon problem is still far from resolved, while the Persian Gulf problem is being spotlighted through Pentagon efforts.) With these incumbrances U.S. ruling circles are hardly likely to appear before a conference in which, by UN resolution, all sides must participate "on an equal basis and with equal rights." It seems that the U.S. position with regard to the conference rests on extremely unsteady foundations. On the other hand, the complete downfall of the Reagan administration's Near East policy as a whole is standing out more and more clearly against the background of Washington's separate failures in the Near East.

Despite Israel's continuing aggression in southern Lebanon and new measures to strengthen U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation, the process of creating a government of national unity in Lebanon and of recreating a united sovereign Lebanese state as an integral part of the Arab world is making headway, albeit with great difficulty. It cannot be said that U.S. policy in the Persian Gulf region sends the so-called moderate Arab states into raptures. Nobody wants to turn into a second Lebanon. The Lebanese lesson has left its mark.

Finally, the main point: The root problem of the Near East -- the Palestinian problem -- remains decisive in any settlement in the region. Nobody can relegate this problem to the history books. Although the Palestinian opposition movement has experienced severe blows in Lebanon, and although its position has been complicated by definite internal dissension, the PLO still remains the only legitimate mouthpiece for the aspirations of the Arab people of Palestine. The trials that have befallen Palestinians in Lebanon have enhanced their steadfastness in the struggle to create their own national state. "This steadfastness," Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, says, "shows that the PLO is not a bunch of terrorists, as some people try to allege, but the immediate mouthpiece for the Palestinian people's national aspirations. It is precisely thanks to the mass support of its people that the PLO has been able not only to survive but to act as a responsible partner."

As for Hughes' false statements, their aim is to cover up the downfall already looming on the horizon of the U.S. Administration's entire Near East policy. This is why he is shifting the blame. Wasted labor! Hughes evidently forgot that lies, even big ones, are always ultimately found out...

KHADDAM, UN'S PEREZ DE CUELLAR DISCUSS MIDEAST

LD091416 Moscow TASS in English 1351 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Damascus June 9 TASS -- The situation in the Middle East in the context of the Arab-Israeli conflict was the central issue of the talks between Syrian Vice-President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who is paying a visit to Syria.

The sides paid special attention to the UN role in the settlement of the conflict in the Middle East and to the proposal to convene a UN sponsored international conference on the Middle East, the SANA news agency reports. They stressed that the international community should play a more active role in Mid-Eastern settlements in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations and on the basis of UN Charter.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Javier Perez de Cuellar also reviewed the situation in Lebanon and reiterated the need to withdraw Israeli troops from Lebanese territory.

DOS SANTOS ON LINKING NAMIBIA, CUBAN TROOPS

PM081149 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "The Main Obstacle"]

[Text] Luanda, 7 Jun -- The Pretoria regime's desire -- supported by the United States -- to "link" the granting of independence to Namibia with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola is the main obstacle in the path of a just solution to the Namibia problem, J.E. Dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party and president of Angola, stated. At a meeting with Zambian President K. Kaunda who has arrived here on a working visit, he noted that South Africa's clearly obstructionist position is aimed at delaying the fulfillment of UN Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibia and continuing the interference in Angola's internal affairs.

DMITRIYEV DELEGATION ENDS ETHIOPIA VISIT

LD012240 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1640 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, 1 June (TASS) -- The CPSU delegation led by Valentin Dmitriyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, second secretary of the Communist Party of Latvia Central Committee, has ended its visit to Ethiopia. In accordance with the plan for links between the CPSU and Commission for Organizing the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE), the delegation exchanged experience with the COPWE leadership on matters of the organizational and ideological work, and was briefed on the progress of formation in Ethiopia of a vanguard party, the preparations for its founding congress and the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the national democratic revolution.

The delegation left by air for home.

CABLES EXCHANGED WITH CAMEROON PRESIDENT

PM080842 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Telegrams Exchanged"]

[Text] In connection with the national holiday of the Republic of Cameroon the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent Paul Biya, the country's president, a congratulatory telegram conveying to the president and the friendly Cameroonian people wishes for their happiness, prosperity, and further successes in economic and social development. In his reply telegram Cameroon's president expressed his sincere gratitude for the congratulatory message and for his part conveyed his best wishes to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the friendly Soviet people.

The telegrams express the confidence that the relations of friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation existing between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cameroon will grow stronger for the good of both countries' peoples.

KUZNETSOV ON IMPROVING WORK OF SOVIETS

PM080915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 84 Second Edition pp 2-3

[Article by V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium: "Improving the Work of the Soviets" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] This year's April days will be entered in real red letters in the glorious annals of the soviets of people's deputies -- the political foundation of the USSR, the organs of true socialist people's power.

The results of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum are extremely important and impressive. The plenum focused on questions of bringing into play the reserves for activating the masses which are inherent in improving the soviets' activity and perfecting socialist democracy and society's entire political system. The plenum gave a comprehensive evaluation of the school reform, which is of tremendous general political significance. The Central Committee's draft on the basic guidelines for the reform, in the course of discussion, was enriched with the collective intelligence and experience of millions of people, which demonstrated with new force the democratic nature of our system and the indissoluble unity of the party and people.

Problems of state importance were examined by the 1st session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation. The country's highest organ of power elected the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, formed the USSR Government and the USSR People's Control Committee, elected the USSR Supreme Court, and appointed the USSR general prosecutor. The USSR Council of Ministers statement on its forthcoming activity and the Basic Guidelines for the Reform of General Educational and Vocational Schools were approved.

The decisions of the plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session were greeted with warm approval and met with complete support among Soviet people. The election of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to be chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was received with great satisfaction. This decision, which was adopted in an atmosphere of total unanimity and cohesion, expresses the will of the party and all the people, is based on experience of party and state leadership, and is founded on the supreme interests of Soviet society and the state. It is inextricably linked with the leading role of the Communist Party, which defines the main directions of activity for all components of the political system, and first and foremost the Soviet state, and it is of tremendous significance for the successful implementation of the Soviet Union's principled, peace-loving foreign policy course.

The formation and development of socialism and all our people's great gains achieved under the Communist Party's leadership are organically linked with the activity of the soviets of people's deputies as a mighty tool in building the new life. The Leninist principles of socialist, truly people's representation, whereby the soviet deputies "must themselves work, themselves fulfill their own laws, themselves test what happens in life, themselves answer directly to their voters," are consistently implemented in practice.

In just the first 10 years after October, 19 million people acted as delegates to soviet congresses and members of executive committees, thereby really exercizing the authority of power. Since that time tens of millions of people have passed through the school of state management. Today the soviets unite 2.3 million deputies -- representatives of workers, peasants, and the intelligentsia, working people of all nations and ethnic groups, 31 million social activists. Surely this is the best evidence of the potential of socialist democracy!

The April Plenum's resolution "On Further Improving the Work of the Soviets of People's Deputies" and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speeches analyze comprehensively the activity of the organs of people's power, identify its key avenues, reveal bottlenecks and shortcomings, and define ways of eliminating them. These documents provide a detailed program for the maximum utilization of the very rich potential of the soviets and society's entire political system and for the wide involvement of the masses in resolving vital problems of the country's life. In essence this program for the soviets' work in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums is profoundly innovative and requires boldness and a new way of thinking.

The increasing scale of the economy, its transfer to a footing of intensification, and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress make it particularly urgently necessary to RAISE THE LEVEL OF STATE LEADERSHIP AND BRING THE ENTIRE MANAGEMENT MACHINERY INTO LINE WITH PRESENT-DAY NEEDS. It is a question of further enhancing the representative organs' role in the state's exercise of economic, organizational, cultural, and educational functions, stepping up their influence on all social practice, and consolidating the legal foundations of developed socialism.

Many soviets nowadays CLOSELY LINK ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION AND THE SERVICE SPHERE, ENSURE A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH, and skillfully coordinate the activity of enterprises in various sectors, pooling their potential and resources for the sake of the common needs of the cities and rayons and in the interests of the population living there. However, as was noted at the April Plenum, decisions aimed at enhancing the soviets' role in economic construction are being implemented slowly and half-heartedly. Certain ministries are still trying to bypass the local soviets. Concentrating their activity on the construction and modernization of industrial projects, they often fail to devote the necessary attention to housing construction and social, consumer, and cultural facilities.

The soviets themselves do not always display due persistence in utilizing their rights. As a result housing, hospitals, and children's institutions often fail to be commissioned on schedule. Uncompleted projects are sometimes accepted as finished, and violations of environmental conservation legislation are tolerated. Many examples of this kind were cited, for instance, in the deputies' speeches at the recent USSR Supreme Soviet session.

The plenum pointed to the need to guard firmly against this practice. Making full use of their powers, the soviets must more actively coordinate and monitor the activity of enterprises of various affiliations, preventing local self-interest and devoutly observing the interests of the whole state.

It is a most important task to strictly put into practice the state plans for economic and social development. The soviets must draw appropriate conclusions from the work in the first 5 months of this year, evaluate its results more strictly, and focus attention on pulling up the laggard sectors in order to make their contribution to the unconditional fulfillment of the 1984 plan and the socialist pledges adopted.

One key question of principle is that of further ENHANCING THE LEVEL OF ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITY AND STRENGTHENING DISCIPLINE. What has been done in this respect is undoubtedly only a beginning. The soviets, under the leadership of party organs, must support and develop in every way Soviet people's desire "as one man" to impose order in every sector of production and management. It is very important for the best experience and effective forms and methods of strengthening discipline to be widely disseminated and to become the property of all labor collectives.

It is relevant to recall that it is not a matter of just another campaign, but of daily, painstaking work.

This applies fully to plan discipline, too. In practice it is not unusual to find cases where literally the day after the plan and budget are set, various kinds of "go-getting actions" begin, in order to obtain additional limits for fuel, raw materials, and other materials. Sometimes these "efforts" culminate in amendments which basically mean breaking the targets set. Certain leaders have become so used to this situation that they consider it virtually normal. This must be stopped. In drawing up plans and discussing them in the commissions and at soviet sessions, it was rightly said at the plenum, it is necessary to dispute and fight for your own opinion. But once the plan has become law, you must respect it and fulfill it strictly. That is a fundamental of economic, of management, and, it may be said, of political and legal culture.

The implementation of the FOOD PROGRAM requires unremitting attention from the soviets. It is particularly important to consistently seek the best use of the potential of agro-industrial associations and eradicate the interdepartmental fragmentation which persists in a number of places (mainly at rayon level). At the same time the soviets sometimes fail to exert due influence on the work of the rayon agro-industrial associations and do not promote the full implementation of their rights and potential. This was discussed in detail at the All-Union Economic Conference on Problems of the Agro-Industrial Complex. More active help should also be given in developing enterprises subsidiary farms and citizens' private plots, though not, of course, to the detriment of social production on sovkhozes and kolkhozes.

Substantial tasks face the organs of power in implementing the ENERGY PROGRAM. It is a question both of the more thorough examination of questions of developing the power industry and fuel and energy complexes at the soviets' sessions, and of the maximum saving of resources.

The plenum's resolution orients the soviets toward INCREASING CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION, EXTENDING THE RANGE AND IMPROVING THE QUALITY. In a number of republics and oblasts rich experience has been accumulated in involving all the enterprises located on their territory, regardless of their subordination, in the production of goods which are needed. But the leaders of many enterprises sometimes display a formal approach to this important matter — a bureaucratic approach, seeking all kinds of excuses to avoid burdening themselves with additional concerns. And not infrequently the soviets fail to display due persistence here, limiting their participation to paper-shuffling and endless sessions.

Of course, the soviets must not exclude from their field of vision the organization of labor and leisure, health protection, transport, and questions of the accelerated development of the entire services system, which will be an integral part of the comprehensive program which is being drawn up for consumer goods and services to the population. It was noted at the plenum that these are not just economic and management tasks, but major social and political issues. Greater attention and concern must be devoted to participants in the Great Patriotic War, and particularly the war invalids.

The decisions of the June (1983) and April (1984) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, continuing and deepening the party's line of strengthening the ideological backup for all creative work, clearly defined the soviets' place and role in this partywide, statewide cause.

In the forefront now is the PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REFORM OF GENERAL EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS and of the CPSU Central Committee and government decisions adopted on individual avenues of the reform. The soviets must, in particular, ensure the improvement of legislation on public education and -- most important -- its implementation.

An important avenue of the soviets' activity is participation in IMPROVING INTER-NATION RELATIONS. Embodying the unity of the international and the national both in their structure and in their activity, they are called upon to seriously study the content of the nationalities question in the form in which it exists in the conditions of mature socialism, to develop the organizational forms and methods of work which have proved themselves, and at the same time seek new forms which promote the further flourishing of nations and their rapprochement. The organs of people's power must constantly keep in view questions of educating people, especially young people, in the spirit of Soviet patriotism, the correct understanding of statewide and national interests, and a high sense of responsibility for the resolution of the tasks on which the growth of the motherland's economic and defense might depends.

IN ORDER TO ELIMINATE THE DIVERGENCE NOTED BY THE PLENUM BETWEEN THE SOVIETS' VERY RICH POTENTIAL AND THE WAY IN WHICH IT IS REALIZED, IT IS NECESSARY TO MAKE FULLER, WIDER USE OF DEMOCRATIC FORMS AND METHODS OF WORK BY THE ORGANS OF STATE POWER AND OF THEIR LINKS WITH THE MASSES. One of the most urgent tasks is still to overcome all elements of formalism and red tape, to develop modern, creative thinking in deputies and soviet workers, and to enhance their sense of responsibility for the task entrusted to them. It is here that the main reserves lie for strengthening the effectiveness of the soviet people's power.

In recent years the range of issues examined at soviet sessions has widened markedly. But there are still many cases where the sessions are prepared without deep analysis and without the participation of the standing commissions. As a result the discussion is formal, and general, vague decisions are often adopted, which are difficult to fulfill or monitor. This discourages people and fetters initiative. The wider use of deputies' questions will also help improve work.

An important channel of communication between the soviets and the masses is the voters' instructions, which express the working people's vital concern for their state's affairs and the needs of the cities and villages. They contain the people's exacting will toward those in whom they invest their confidence by sending them to the organs of power. Characteristically, of the 4 million instructions adopted by soviets for execution in the last 10 years, some 90 percent have been implemented. Most of the 16,000 instructions given to deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet's 10th convocation were fulfilled.

The soviets' monitoring of the work of executive organs and officials is an effective means of implementing the plans adopted, observing the laws, and strengthening state discipline. Much work remains to be done to ensure that monitoring by the soviets and their commissions is constant and effective and is aimed at the end result, at improving work and eliminating shortcomings. To this end wider use should be made of the means of publicity, deputies should be given systematic assistance in strengthening their ties with the population, and the organization of reports by the people's elected institutions, and organizers to the voters and the working people's collectives should be improved, and letters and verbal appeals from working people, such an important source for taking public opinion into account, should be used as fully as possible.

RCP DISCUSSES CEAUSESCU VISIT TO MOSCOW

PM081206 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "An Important Contribution to the Development of Cooperation. Statement by the RCP Central Committee's Political Executive Committee"]

[Text] Bucharest, 6 Jun -- At a session held here, the RCP Central Committee's Politica Executive Committee discussed a report on the talks held in Moscow between K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and N. Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of Romania, during the latter's working visit in the Soviet Union.

The published statement notes that the session stressed that the visit's results and the agreements and general conclusions reached during the talks between the two party and state leaders mark an especially important stage in the development of cooperation and joint actions between the two countries, parties, and peoples. The Political Executive Committee noted with satisfaction that during the talks, Comrades N. Ceausescu and K.U. Chernenko expressed the common determination to even further strengthen the traditional friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the two countries in all spheres of activity. Stress was laid on the importance of the resolve, reaffirmed by the two sides, to continue to strengthen cooperation between the RCP and the CPSU and to expand contacts and exchanges of experience on problems of mutual interest.

The RCP Central Committee's Political Executive Committee noted the special importance of the forthcoming economic summit conference of CEMA member-countries in Moscow.

Emphasizing the special significance of the exchange of opinions on problems of international life, the Political Executive Committee considers it a new and important contribution to the development of cooperation and solidarity between our countries and parties in the international arena, and to strengthening of unity and cooperation of socialist countries, communist and workers parties, and all revolutionary, progressive, and anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for socialism, social progress, detente, and peace throughout the world.

COMPARISON OF CHERNENKO KREMLIN DINNER SPEECH

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 5 June carries on pages 1 and 3 the 1,500-word speech delivered by CPSU General Secretary Konstantin Chernenko at the 4 June Moscow dinner for Nicolae Ceausescu. It has been compared with the Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Russian version published in the 5 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 4, under the subheading "Chernenko Dinner Speech," and aside from some minor translation differences, reveals the following variation:

On page F 7, paragraph one, line 5, SCINTEIA reads: ...on world developments. This alliance must be defended and consolidated.

In conclusion I ... (supplying SCINTEIA version).

JARUZELSKI, CEAUSESCU HOLD TALKS IN WARSAW

PM081332 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks in Warsaw"]

[Text] Warsaw, 7 June -- Talks have taken place here between Polish and Romanian party and state delegations. Question of Polish-Romanian cooperation were examined.

Confidence was expressed that the forthcoming economic summit conference of the CEMA countries in Moscow will promote further progress in the implementation of the strategic tasks in economic development common to all the socialist countries.

W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of MInisters, head of the Polish delegation, stressed that the militarist policy of the Washington administration and the NATO circles that adhere to "cold war" positions was the direct cause of the profound crisis in East-West relations and has forced the Warsaw Pact states to adopt the necessary defensive countermeasures.

In view of the increasing threat, particular significance is attached to the fraternal socialist countries' close alliance and international solidarity with the USSR and their effective collaboration in the international arena.

Our party and state, N. Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP, president of Romania, and head of the Romanian delegation, stated that in pursuing a policy of extending international cooperation, peace, and security, a special role is assigned to the strengthening of cooperation with the socialist countries, and first and foremost with our neighbors, and especially our great neighbor the Soviet Union. Romania participates actively in cooperation, specialization, and coproduction within the CEMA framework.

Joint Statement Issued

LD091032 Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw 8 June -- Polish-Romanian joint statement (abridged)

The party and state delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania, led by Secretary General of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu, paid an official visit of friendship to Poland between June 6 and 8, 1984.

During the official talks between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Nicolae Ceausescu, held in an atmosphere of sincere friendship, confidence and mutual understanding, both leaders discussed the present state and prospects for the cooperation between the PUWP and the RCP, PPR and SRR, and exchanged views on the topical international problems.

While going through an in-depth review of international problems, Wojciech Jaruzelski and Nicolae Ceausescu expressed their concern over the deteriorating world political situation.

The situation in Europe and worldwide is steadily aggravating following activities by the U.S. and NATO, and the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles in some European states which opened up a new particularly dangerous stage of the arms race. This fact prompted the Soviet Union to undertake a number of countermeasures. Negotiations on nuclear armaments in Europe were broken.

While reaffirming stands of their countries on preserving the obtained level of a military-strategic balance, Poland and Romania decisively come out for the reduction of armaments and for ensuring equilibrium of forces at the lowest level.

Poland and Romania strongly expressed their conviction that the victory of the policy of reason, agreement and security is feasible.

Poland and Romania are convinced that key problems of our times include an immediate halt to the arms race and passing over to a genuine disarmament, first and foremost a nuclear one, and ensuring peace.

Putting an immediate halt to the siting of the U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe lies in the interest of all nations, in the interest of security and peace on our continent.

If measures are taken to withdraw the deployed missiles, the steps will be taken at the same time to backtrack on counter-measures. This will provide a basis for resuming negotiations designed to reach due agreements aimed at freeing Europe from nuclear weapons, both the medium-range and tactical ones. Both sides point to a great responsibility resting on those countries on whose territories the missiles have either been or are soon to be deployed.

Both sides stress that fundamental interests of peace and security require recognition of and respect for postwar territorial and political realities formed in Europe. The necessity was stressed to put an end to any revanchist and revisionist trends in the FRG and other states because they exert an adverse influence on the political climate on the European Continent.

Both sides express their determination to perform firm actions along with the remaining Warsaw Treaty states in favour of implementing initiatives contained in the Declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty adopted at the conference in Prague, in the Moscow Statement by party and state leaders of seven socialist states and in other joint documents issued by states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty.

Poland and Romania start from the assumption that both these proposals and other initiatives by the Warsaw Treaty states provide a lasting foundation for solving problems of the preservation of peace, disarmament and other significant international issues.

Delegation Leaves Warsaw

LD081222 Moscow TASS in English 1213 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw June 8 TASS -- A Romanian party and state delegation led by Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, have left Warsaw for home today upon the completion of their official visit of friendship.

RYABOV MEETS WITH JARUZELSKI IN WARSAW

LD101059 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Polish leader Jaruzelski has received Ryabov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, in Warsaw. During their talks, Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed the great significance of the long-term program for the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries up to the year 2000, which was signed during his working visit to Moscow.

OLSZOWSKI STOPS IN MOSCOW ON WAY TO DRA, MPR

LD081853 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 8 Jun 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A brief stopover was made in Moscow today by Comrade Olszowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs of Poland, who was en route for an official visit to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Mongolian People's Republic.

OLSZOWSKI WRITES ARTICLE, INTERVIEWED ON POLICY

Warns of FRG Revanchism

PM071257 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Stefan Olszowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish foreign minister: "Barring the Way to Revanchism"]

[Text] Warsaw -- Storm clouds are covering the horizons of Europe. The American policy of confrontation is throwing an ominous shadow over the whole field of international life and East-West relations. The increase in U.S. nuclear missile potential in West Europe is leading directly to reduced security for all the continent's peoples. U.S. policy aimed at obtaining military superiority over the socialist countries is bearing poisoned fruit.

Political dialogue is becoming increasingly difficult. The United States and other NATO countries are transferring ideological contradictions into the sphere of interstate relations. The deployment of new American missiles with nuclear warheads in West Europe rendered talks on nuclear arms control in Europe and strategic arms limitation and reduction talks pointless. America threatens to militarize space. A policy of discrimination is disturbing international economic cooperation.

Anticommunism permeates every sphere of U.S. state policy. The United States has unhesitatingly used the Olympics for the purposes of its dity political game. In an atmosphere of provocations and threats, the participation in the Olympics of sportsmen from Poland, the USSR, and other socialist countries became impossible.

The United States is cynically violating the fundamental principles of international law, resorting to the use of force in many regions of the world, particularly Central America, in pursuit of its imperial interests, and trying to make a policy of open interference in socialist countries' internal affairs the standard, to impose an alien system of bourgeois values on us, and to dictate to our countries how they should resolve their internal problems.

Poland has for several years now been the object of massive propagandist aggression. All manner of pressure, on an unprecedented scale -- political blackmail, boycott, so-called economic sanctions, and international treaties broken or violated -- has been exerted upon it. The West has committed every sort of unlawful act to support the activity of the antisocialist opposition in Poland, which is being offered instructions and material assistance. Imperialist circles are trying to use Polish internal problems to step up international tension, to drive a wedge between Poland and its socialist allies, and to fuel anti-Soviet and anticommunist hysteria.

In this psychological war declared on socialism and the forces of peace and progress, Poland was to serve as an obedient tool while the alteration of the postwar correlation of forces in Europe, established by the historic agreements signed at Yalta and Potsdam, was the stake.

It is clear to everyone today that these attempts have failed. Poland has not allowed itself to be used to destabilize the situation in Europe. In restoring calm and harmony to its own house, it has helped to rebuff the attempts to destroy the foundations of peace and security in Europe, foundations which were created with such enormous difficulty.

The indissoluble unity of the socialist community countries serves as a guarantee of their effectiveness in the international arena. The durability and reliability of fraternal relations existing among them is displayed particularly vividly in difficult, critical situations.

As K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, observed during the recent working visit to the USSR by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers: "We cooperate in comradely fashion in everyday labor. We come to friends' assistance in times of trial. We collaborate closely on vital questions in the struggle for peace and the security of socialist states and in defense of our peoples' revolutionary gains."

We know that these are not simply words. Folk wisdom has it that a friend in need is a friend indeed. During the most difficult times in its 40-year history, People's Poland has always experienced the Soviet Union's fraternal assistance. That is how it was when the NATO states made attempts to stifle our country economically and sought to bring it to its knees and to snatch it away from the socialist community family. These intentions were not realized and will never be realized. Poland is not alone, and will never stand alone.

"Today," Comrade W. Jaruzelski said during his visit to the USSR, "when the American imperialist doctrine of confrontation is pushing the world to the brink of war and when People's Poland is the object of particular attacks, the knowledge that the security and future of our people and state and the inviolability of its just borders are ensured by close and indissoluble alliance and cooperation with the Great Soviet power acquires all the greater significance for us... We are united by a class alliance, that is to say, an intrinsically indissoluble alliance. Defending it means simultaneously defending both Poland the Soviet Union. Strengthening the might and cohesion of our cooperation means acting for the benefit of peace, common security, and socialism."

Historical experience shows that security is not a value which is acquired once and for all. It has to be constantly fought for. We cannot fail to notice the changes and new phenomena in the world that surrounds us and the threats connected with the attempts to reverse the wheel of history.

The manifest revival of revanchist forces in the FRG is an issue which is causing particular concern today, not only in Poland, but throughout Europe. These forces are exploiting the atmosphere of tension and confrontation. Along with the return to power in Bonn of the Christian Democratic Union and Christian Social Union, the influence of great German nationalism and militarism on the Federal Republic's Government has increased and is continuing to steadily grow. Voices are again being heard there, including voices belonging to the ruling circles, saying that the treaties on the fundamentals of the normalization of relations between the FRG and the socialist states were temporary and transitional in nature and that they, it is said, merely established a "modus vivendi" pending a final resolution of the so-called German question in the form of a "restoration of German unity."

"The eastern treaties and the Helsinki Final Act," a secretary of state at the FRG Foreign Ministry wrote in an article entitled "Revanchism and Revisionism," is no substitute for a still missing peace treaty with vanquished Germany as a unified whole." Elsewhere the same author maintained that the concept of "Germany within the 1937 borders" is, as the FRG and its allies see it, "the point of departure, in terms of the law of treaties, for settling the German question in all its complexity," including the "reunification of Germany by way of implementing the right to self-determination" and "Germany's inclusion within the European Community of states."

These articles are not just theoretical arguments. They find embodiment in the FRG's political practice. That country's government officially supports the fiction of the existence of a "German Reich" within the borders as constituted on 31 December 1937. It is trying to apply a one-sided, tendentious interpretation of the treaties with the socialist countries based on internal instruments such as a 1972 Bundestag resolution and decisions by the Federal Constitutional Court in 1973 and 1975, which do not have, and cannot have, any force in international law. The FRG politicians, including certain members of the present cabinet, openly advance territorial claims with respect to Poland, the USSR, Czechoslovakia, and the GDR. Despite the obvious facts, they are contesting the GDR's sovereignty and the final nature of its state border as defined by international law.

The FRG Government is providing so-called exile organizations, which have sharply stepped up their activity, with political and financial support. Members of the government are increasingly present at "exile" rallies, where lofty revanchist phrases are declaimed and absurd theses about the existence, it is alleged, of a German minority in Poland, are put forward. Action is being taken to strengthen the spirit of revanchism in the consciousness of the FRG public, especially the young generation. The FRG Ministry of the Interior is preparing an edition of official maps of Germany within the 1937 borders.

This all goes to show that revanchism in the FRG was and remains not only a sphere of activity of various groups, Landsmannschaften, and other organizations, but is a lasting component of that state's official doctrine. Moreover, it has recently assumed the form of territorial-political revision which threatens to undermine not only the existing borders on our continent, but also the political realities of Europe determined at Yalta and Potsdam by the states belonging to the anti-Hitler coalition.

Every honest Pole is incensed at the fact that revanchist slogans are also to be found in Polish emigre circles and among the opponents of the socialist system in Poland.

A question arises: Surely certain politicians in the FRG are aware that by their pronouncements they are undermining the treaty-based legal political commitments of the FRG, which confirmed the final and indissoluble nature of the existing borders in Europe?! What value do declarations and assurances about the need for peace have if the FRG Government's openly formulated aims lead, and must inevitably do so, to the destruction of the foundation on which peace and security in Europe rest. It is not a question here of legal casuistry, disputes, or doctrines, but of political practice and the actions of the FRG aimed at ensuring that great German expansionist goals should determine the stance of the whole NATO bloc.

The U.S. secretary of state stated at the Stockholm conference that the United States does not recognize the "division artificially foisted upon Europe." It is not without purpose that they are increasingly seeking in the FRG to attract the sympathy of NATO states and the whole West for their policy. As a secretary of state in Bonn's Foreign Ministry said recently: "We must explain the significance of our national tasks to our allies in the West," since no German legal claims can be realized without the solidarity of the NATO alliance."

The experience of recent history and the political judgment of the FRG's West European allies should warn them of the danger of a revival of revanchism and German nationalism. It is the duty of all states and peoples in Europe to firmly oppose revanchist tendencies leading to destabilization and the growth in the threat of conflict in Europe.

It needs to be said with utmost clarity that change in the territorial-political order in Europe is impossible. In Europe today, as was the case 20-30 years ago, there is no problem of borders. There is only a problem of peace. The security of the borders of Poland, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, and the whole socialist community is guaranteed by the Warsaw Pact. We are strong through our unity of action and our durable solidarity.

Views Polish Policy

PM071533 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 21, 27 May 84 p 5

[NOVOSTI interview with Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski, datelined Warsaw; no date given]

[Text] Question: This year the Polish People's Republic [PPR] is celebrating its 40th anniversary. Could you, comrade minister, sum up the results of the Polish socialist state's work on the international arena?

Answer: The 40th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic is an important stage in the life of the Polish people and state. It also has a bearing on Poland's foreign policy. The farsighted concepts, formulated during World War II by the Polish Communists and left-wing forces cooperating with them, form the basis of our foreign policy. To them we owe the rebirth of the Polish state within its ethnic historical frontiers and its embarkation on the path of socialist change. Thanks to this, Poland has achieved firm guarantees of independent existence and security.

The pivot of our policy has always been our alliance and friendship with the USSR and our fraternal ties with the other socialist states. Our alliance, which was born out of the Soviet Army's and Wojsoo Polskie's common struggle against the Nazi aggressors, has become one of the most important pillars of postwar peace in Europe.

We consider that the main achievement of Poland's foreign policy over the last 40 years is that it has provided reliable conditions for maintaining and strengthening the Polish state's sovereign existence, and that includes its territorial integrity and the inviolability of its borders. This follows from Poland's alliance with the USSR and from the might of the Warsaw treaty member-countries.

Because we remember the terrible devastation of the last war, which brought enormous suffering to nations, we regard the preservation of peace as our supreme goal. This policy, which is based on the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence, cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist states, and specific joint steps in the international arena, contributes towards maintaining peace on our continent.

Poland made a sizable contribution to the success of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The principles of detente and equitable, mutually advantageous international cooperation are in the vital interests of our state. We have used all available spheres of activity in order to fulfil these principles. Our country maintains diplomatic relations with 127 countries and is actively involved in the work of the United Nations and other international organizations.

Jointly with the other socialist countries in the framework of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, the PPR takes part in formulating and advancing initiatives which are aimed at reaching an agreement on arms limitation and reduction. We attach special significance to improving the situation in Europe.

The present international situation is particularly complicated and inflammable as a result of imperialism's aggressive forces, primarily those of the USA.

Therefore, in our actions we, as always, will proceed from our deep conviction that preserving peace and averting the threat of war is not only necessary, it is possible.

This follows from our indomitable faith in the strength of Marxist-Leninist ideology and from the resolve of the socialist community countries to defend peace.

We have repeatedly emphasized that the deployment of new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe, especially in West Germany, directly threatens the security of Poland and other socialist countries and makes the overall international situation worse.

As they repeatedly warned, including in the Prague Political Declaration of January 5, 1983, the USSR and the other socialist countries could not but draw conclusions from the situation caused by the aggressive acts of the USA and other NATO countries. It was unanimously decided that agreed counter-measures adequate to the existing threat must be taken. On the other hand, it was emphasized that these counter-measures, which the NATO countries are forcing us to take, do not alter the substance of the socialist states' policy of peace.

Our aim is, and has always been, to ensure the security of the socialist states and all other countries not through the arms race but by ending it and implementing disarmament measures.

An indispensable condition for ending the dangerous development of events and creating prerequisites for practical steps to be taken on disarmament is that NATO, primarily the USA, renounces its attempts to secure military superiority, and displays the political will for agreements based on the principles of parity and equal security of the sides.

The USSR and the other socialist countries have worked out and proclaimed an integral and logical programme, which is at the same time open to honest proposals from the other side. The aim of this programme is to lessen international tensions, improve the climate in state-to-state relations, and provide conditions conducive to disarmament talks. An essential part of this programme consists of the proposals put forward jointly by the socialist countries at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, which opened in January 1984. This is the proposal for concluding a Treaty on the Mutual Non-use of Force and the Maintenance of Relations of Peace Between the Warsaw Treaty Member-Countries and the NATO States.

True to its traditional policy of peace, the Soviet Union has urged and is urging the Western countries to return to the path of political and military detente. It has made and is making specific proposals for a freeze and reduction of armaments.

It is the USSR that has assumed the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union's other proposals are also of the greatest importance. They include the mutual freeze by existing nuclear arsenals by all the nuclear powers, above all the USSR and the USA, the banning of the militarization of space and the use of force in space and from space in relation to Earth, and also the condemnation of nuclear war once and for all as the gravest crime against humanity.

A new and extremely important confirmation of the Soviet Union's adherence to the policy of peace stems from the proposals contained in the speech by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at an electoral meeting in Moscow at the beginning of March 1984.

These proposals are a logical consequence of the principled constructive course of the USSR's foreign policy, a practical expression of political realism and clear-cut consistency in the implementation of the Leninist policy of peace. The conclusions, contained in Konstantin Chernenko's speech, point the way to honest negotiations and realistic measures on disarmament, to the consolidation of peace and an improvement in the internal situation.

These very important initiatives also meet the profound vital interests of the Polish people. We support them fully and with all our determination.

Question: The international reactionaries have not given up their attempts to resist political stabilization in your country and the successful solution of socio-economic problems. The revengeful forces have again raised their heads in West Germany. More attempts are being made to revise the Yalta and Potsdam agreements. What would you say about this?

Answer: These are not new elements in imperialism's subversive arsenal and it is not the first time that they have been directed at Poland. Now, as before, they are also being directed at the people of Cuba and Nicaragua, in short, at every country where events do not develop in accordance with the policy of imperialism.

A prominent feature of the means used against us is that they blatantly contradict the universally accepted norms of international law and the contractual commitments assumed by the Western countries. It is quite clear that this jeopardizes bilateral relations, as well as the cause of detente and confidence in international affairs in general.

Recently, American and some West European politicians have frequently been making statements in an attempt to cast aspersion on the legal foundations of the postwar political and territorial status quo in Europe. One example of this was the speech by US Secretary of State George Shultz in Stockholm and a number of outrageous statements from West German officials. Is it necessary to say that, in the minds of Polish people, they inevitably bring associations with a not too distant tragic period in history? The obstinate propaganda regarding the "unity of the German nation", the fanning of the artificial problem of the "German minority" in Poland, the mentioning of the frontiers of the "German Reich", as well as territorial claims addressed to Poland and the Soviet Union against the background of the missile rearmament of West Germany are casting greater doubts on the sincerity of the verbal assurances that never again will a military threat emanate from West Germany.

It is necessary to emphasize that the Yalta and Potsdam agreements of 1945 laid the foundation of peaceful life on our continent and across the world. These documents, as well as the treaties concluded between West Germany and the USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the GDR, constitute the legal foundation of peace in Europe. The final and irreversible nature of the political and territorial changes on the European Continent was confirmed when the heads of 35 states affixed their signatures in Helsinki to the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

I would like to illustrate the attacks on our state from the forces of imperialism by quoting General of the Army Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers: "Imperialism has shown its true, exceptionally ruthless face with respect to our country. The people of Latin America, Africa and the Middle East encounter it daily.

Gross interference into the internal affairs of independent states, the reluctance to consider people's destinies, the desire to reverse the march of time at all cost, and if this policy fails, as was the case with Poland, the introduction of a political boycott, economic weapons and aggressive propaganda."

Question: What, in your opinion, are the prospects for Poland's cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries?

Answer: A Treaty of Friendship, Mutual Assistance and Postwar Cooperation was signed in Moscow between Poland and the USSR 39 years ago, on April 21, 1945.

This historic event laid a firm foundation of fraternal cooperation between our countries and people. The treaty has stood the test of time successfully. Years have passed by, and its enormous significance can now be appreciated better and more fully.

The programme for developing economic, scientific and technical cooperation signed in Moscow by the leaders of our two countries in May of this year will continue until the year 2000. This is vivid proof that our mutual relations are firm and have a favorable long-term perspective at the same time.

The understanding that Poland's paths of development are inseverably [as published] linked with socialism, with the possibility of relying on the alliance with the USSR, and with the internationalist peace-loving substance of the Marxist-Leninist ideas on the formation of international relations, is, and will remain, a dependable guidepost of our entire policy.

Our party, the working class and the Polish patriots will do everything they can to make sure that no one ever encroaches on our alliance or questions its role in the successful development of the Polish People's Republic and the entire socialist community.

Recently we witnessed the further deepening of our political contacts on the levels of both party and state.

We have jointly defined the main lines of cooperation in many spheres. The plans for mutually beneficial economic cooperation, which we consider the basic external factor for overcoming the present difficulties and ensuring the further economic advance of the PPR, are particularly significant. With each passing day our ties in the field of culture, science and technology are expanding.

As we prepare to mark the 40th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic, we are grateful to our Soviet friends for also preparing to celebrate this anniversary in the Soviet Union. We are glad that the Days of Polish Culture in the USSR in April became a fete for both of us. This all shows that our people are close to each other and need one another.

Step by step our country is pulling out of the crisis. This is due to our own effort and to the inestimable aid, especially during the difficult period, which we received and continue to receive from the countries of the socialist community and, above all, from the Soviet Union.

Today those who were bent on isolating Poland but who are now themselves gradually being isolated regarding the Polish question, are beginning to speak of their readiness to normalize relations. Normalization is impossible unless the economic sanctions are renounced and the international commitments are observed again, and interference in our domestic affairs ends. We are only interested in mutually advantageous cooperation which is based on the firm norms of international law and the principles of present international relations.

The deepening of the political and economic interaction between all socialist states has acquired an enormous role in the face of the nuclear war threat.

We must reply to the forces whose actions add to the growth of international tension by strengthening the defensive-political unity of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the extensive multilateral cooperation within the CEMA framework.

We are confident that the socialist system, which like the whole world now faces major problems of a global nature, will confirm its vast potentialities and ensure the stable development of the socialist countries for the benefit of their people and all working people, for the sake of peace and progress on earth.

GDR, DPRK SIGN 25-YEAR FRIENDSHIP TREATY

PM080957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks Ended"]

[Text] Berlin, 3 Jun -- Talks have ended here between the GDR and DPRK party and state delegations headed by E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and president of the DPRK. The two countries' leaders signed a 25-year treaty of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the DPRK. The document expresses the two peoples' determination to work actively for the preservation of peace throughout the world and to strengthen the socialist states' cohesion and unity.

An agreement between the GDR and DPRK Governments on the development of scientific and scientific-technical cooperation for the period through 1990 was also signed.

GDR'S HONECKER SPEAKS ON PEACE AT FESTIVAL

LD091918 Moscow TASS in English 1659 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin June 9 TASS -- The GDR welcomes all initiatives directed at preventing military confrontation, return to detente and developing mutually beneficial cooperation, Erich Honecker, general secretary of SUPG and chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, told an official meeting devoted to the opening of a national youth festival. Our country's rising generation, he said, enthusiastically supports the constructive peace proposals of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries.

Peace in the world is today in serious danger as a result of the ambition of the United States to ensure its military superiority, the deployment of new American first-strike missiles in Western Europe. We are deeply convinced that the build-up of arms does not guarantee greater security, and we once again urge the West European countries, especially the FRG, to return to the situation which existed prior to the deployment in their territory of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles. This would make it unnecessary for the Warsaw Treaty member-states to take counter-measures directed at preserving the military equilibrium.

Nothing is more important to us, the GDR leader stressed, than to prevent a nuclear catastrophe. We have made the important commitment to ensure that a threat of war should never again stem from the German soil. We favour the conclusion between the Warsaw Treaty member-states and the NATO member-countries of a treaty on mutual non-use of military force and maintaining relations of peace. It is necessary to freeze the nuclear arsenals and create nuclear-free zones, make Europe free from chemical weapons, put a stop to the growth of military budgets and then to reduce them.

The military equilibrium shall be maintained at the lowest possible level, Erich Honecker pointed out. Our aim is a limitation and reduction of arms on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security. We favour a policy of peaceful coexistence to which there is no sensible alternative.

MSZMP'S KADAR, KIM IL-SONG HOLD TALKS IN BUDAPEST

LD081952 Moscow TASS in English 1924 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest June 8 TASS -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, had a meeting today with Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, who leads a visiting delegation of the DPRK.

A report published here today says that during the meeting which passed in a cordial comradely atmosphere, Janos Kadar and Kim Il-song informed each other of the progress and realization of the decisions of the 12th congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and the 6th congress of the Workers Party of Korea, and the tasks facing both parties. Janos Kadar and Kim Il-song reviewed the state of contacts between the two parties and expressed readiness to develop inter-party cooperation. The sides exchanged views on issues of the international communist and working class movement, and the international situation. Janos Kadar and Kim Il-song discussed problems of peace and security in Europe and Asia. Special emphasis was made on the peaceful and democratic reunification of Korea.

GRISHIN ATTENDS BULGARIAN EXHIBITION IN MOSCOW

LD081953 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] A national exhibition marking the 40th anniversary of Socialist Bulgaria is enjoying great success at the USSR Main Committee for Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy in Moscow. The exhibition was visited today by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow City party committee. The exhibition forcefully reflects the successes of the fraternal country in the development of industry, agriculture, science and culture.

IZVESTIYA NOTES CSSR EXPULSION OF UK DIPLOMATS

PM081414 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Expelled From the Country"]

[Text] Prague, 6 Jun -- The CTK agency has reported that Desmond Lauder and Edward Brown, staffers at the British Embassy in the CSSR, have been instructed to leave CSSR territory for having engaged in activities incompatible with their mission in Czechoslovakia.

The British ambassador was informed of this by CSSR Deputy Foreign Minister J. Johanes. He stressed that this activity by British Embassy staffers is not conducive to the creation of an atmosphere of trust and mutual understanding between the two countries and runs counter to efforts aimed at developing peaceful cooperation.

UK'S HESELTINE WILL REPORTEDLY TAKE MORE MISSILES

LD091812 Moscow TASS in English 1622 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] London June 9 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Ponomarev reports:

If the Netherlands refuses to house U.S. cruise missiles, Britain can site in its territory more than 160 units of these weapons, British Defence Secretary Michael Heseltine said in an interview broadcast by a local radio station in Cambridge.

The secretary's interview embarrassed London. Indeed, quite recently Whitehall stated in its comments on the decision of the Dutch Government to postpone missile deployments that it had no intention to deploy additional first-strike weapons in British territory. Now that the defence secretary has made his statement his office has been receiving many questions. Although an official spokesman has been unable to say anything coherent on the matter, neither has he disavowed Heseltine's statement. However, he tried to reassure the British public by saying that there had been no requests from the NATO headquarters for siting additional missiles in Britain.

SOVIET-BRITISH TRADE TALKS IN MOSCOW END

LD081753 Moscow TASS in English 1636 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 8 TASS -- The state and prospects of trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and Britain in the field of agriculture, processing of foods and of packaging were examined in the course of a meeting of the Soviet-British working group, which closed in Moscow today.

We are quite satisfied with the discussions held. Considerable progress has been made in establishing contacts both with Soviet ministries and foreign trade organisations, a TASS correspondent was told by John Mitchell, director of the plant protection department of the ICI company, who led the British delegation.

In the course of the meeting of the working group certain progress was noted in the development of Soviet-British cooperation. Organisations and firms of the two countries have signed a number of agreements and contracts. Talks have been invigorated on a number of possible cooperation projects.

The working group has recommended the organisations concerned to discuss the possibilities for the development of all forms of industrial cooperation, to carry on active participation in the exhibitions and seminars held in both countries.

The 50-men strong British delegation included representatives of government organisations and 25 companies. Meetings were held with leading officials of the Soviet Ministries of Foreign Trade, Food Industry, Vegetable and Fruit Farming, Meat and Dairy Industry and Agriculture.

BELGIAN, U.S. OFFICIALS WANT MORE LAND FOR BASE

LD081352 Moscow TASS in English 1324 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Brussels June 8 TASS -- The Belgian National Defence Ministry and the command of the U.S. military contingent headquartered at the air force base in Florennes demanded that the communal authorities of Florennes and Philippeville, Namur, to put an additional 50-60 hectares of land at the disposal of the U.S. command. It is planned to build on that area housing for 1,500 U.S. troops due to arrive to begin preparations for the deployment of new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles at the base.

Meanwhile, the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe is going on. According to information available here, a third battery of Pershing-2 ballistic missiles has been attached in West German territory has begun to be deployed. Two new units of ground-based cruise missiles are going to be deployed in Italy and Britain. The formation of these units is going to be completed under NATO's plans in the immediate future. These plans, it has been reported, were upheld by the session of the NATO Council in Washington at the end of May.

At present, according to press reports, the U.S. nuclear forces in Europe include 27 Pershing-2 launchers in West Germany and 32 cruise missiles in Italy and Britain.

U.S.-SPAIN HOLD MEETING IN 'TENSE ATMOSPHERE'

LD091046 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 1900 GMT 8 Jun 84

[From "Spanish Topics" program by Yuriy Konstantinov]

[Text] The Spanish-U.S. Economic Council, set up in accordance with the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, is continuing its session behind closed doors in Madrid. According to Spanish radio, the present session is taking place in an atmosphere of tension.

This comes as no surprise, our commentator says, since the Reagan administration continues to follow a policy of discrimination with regard to Spanish exports. As a result, Spain's trade deficit with the United States amounts to about $2 billion. Business circles in Spain rightly wonder why Washington year after year limits the entry of such traditional Spanish export goods as textiles, footwear, olive oil and citrus fruits into the U.S. market. In negotiations with the Americans, Spain's representatives reiterated the fact that the so-called treaty of friendship and cooperation proclaims the principles of mutually beneficial trade. We would like to remind you that when Madrid obtained a certain reduction in import duties last year, the Reagan administration once again imposed trade conditions on Spain that were advantageous to the United States after just 3 months. One should note that the U.S. authorities put a 15 percent limit on imports of Spanish citrus fruits and at the same time impose stores from their agricultural surplus on Madrid. Last year, Spain was obliged to buy agricultural products in the United States worth $700 million, whereas Spanish exports -- mainly olives and wine -- amounted to just over $150 million. This is how the deficit in Spanish-U.S. trade increases.

The United States does not react to all Madrid's gestures aimed at establishing equal and mutually advantageous commercial and economic cooperation. The United States does not want to take its trading partner's arguments into consideration. Washington considers most important the agreement with Madrid on military bases, for a Pentagon place in the Iberian peninsula, Spain's membership in the Atlantic bloc and the rearmament of the Spanish Army to North Atlantic standards. The Spanish weekly, CAMBIO 16, rightly says that Washington's trade practices cause serious damage to the Spanish economy. Judging by all this, in the negotiations that are taking place in Madrid, the representatives of the U.S. Administration do not intend to approach the meeting in the interests of its partner.

PORTUGUESE CP LEADER CUNHAL COMMENTS ON NATO

LD092113 Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Damascus June TASS -- The Portuguese Communist Party (PCP) solidarises with the Syrian people who wage a struggle against imperialism and Zionism. The PCP supports the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for the exercise of its legitimate rights and first of all the right to establish an independent Palestinian state, Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the PCP, who is here on a visit at the head of the PCP delegation, has stated in an interview with Syrian television.

He condemned the imperialist forces, aggressive policy against the countries of the Middle East, Latin America, and southern Africa, and voiced confidence in the inevitable triumph of the peoples, who struggle against hostile imperialist intrigues.

U.S. imperialism nurtures plans for a new conspiracy against the peoples of the region, Alvaro Cunhal pointed out. This is confirmed by the aggravation of the situation in the Persian Gulf area. The USA seeks to increase its military presence in that strategically important area by using any pretext for the purpose.

Speaking of the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the PCP general secretary emphasized that this step of the U.S. Administration leads to a further sharpening of international tension and threatens the whole of mankind with the danger of a nuclear war. U.S. missiles are being deployed contrary to the will of European peoples. Therefore the Portuguese Communist will carry on struggle against their deployment and for the removal of all U.S. missiles from the territories of West European countries. We, Alvaro Cunhal said, also struggle for Portugal's withdrawal from the aggressive bloc of NATO and for the pursuance of a policy of peace and cooperation with all the peoples of the world.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ON PORTUGUESE DELEGATION VISIT

PM080901 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 May 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "On Portuguese Assembly Delegation's Stay in the USSR"]

[Text] A Portuguese Assembly (parliament) delegation, headed by its chairman M. Tito de Morais, paid an official visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet 17 through 24 May. The delegation was comprised of M. Alegre, chairman of the Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee, and deputies from the Socialist, Social Democratic, Communist, and Social Democratic Center Parties, and from the Union of the Left for Socialist Democracy.

The Portuguese parliamentarians were received by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and had meetings with chamber chairmen and with the chairmen and members of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers' standing commissions.

Apart from Moscow, the Portuguese guests visited the Georgian SSR and Leningrad where they were acquainted with the activity of organs of state power, visited industrial and agricultural enterprises, and viewed historic and cultural monuments. In Tbilisi the delegation members were received by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

During the meetings and talks, Soviet and Portuguese parliamentarians exchanged information on the structure and main directions of the activity of the two countries' parliaments, and discussed questions of bilateral relations, as well as a number of topical international problems.

The USSR and Portuguese parliamentarians expressed serious concern at the present dangerous tension in the world. They advocated the need for active efforts by the politicians and public figures of all countries on behalf of detente, a development of international dialogue, and the prevention of the danger of a nuclear war.

The Soviet side stressed the fundamental importance of the statements by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which reaffirmed the immutability of the Soviet Union's course in favor of strengthening peace, easing tension, and of mutually advantageous cooperation.

The Portuguese parliamentarians, noting their adherence to peace-loving foreign policy principles and human values enshrined in the Portuguese Constitution, expressed a common desire, along with the Soviet parliamentarians, to promote a strengthening of international security, trust, and cooperation on the basis of the principles of respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs, equal rights, and mutual advantage.

Both sides expressed the intention to promote the activation and development of Soviet-Portuguese relations in various spheres, including along parliamentary lines.

FRG DEPUTIES URGE HALT IN MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD082044 Moscow TASS in English 2044 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Bonn June 8 TASS -- Egon Bahr, a prominent figure of the SDPG [Social Democratic Party of Germany] speaking in the Bundestag, has demanded that the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in the FRG's territory be stopped. This question was discussed today in the West German parliament on a demand from the Greens Party group in connection with the decision of the Government of the Netherlands to postpone deployment of 48 U.S. cruise missiles in the country.

Despite statements by official Bonn figures, the siting of U.S. Pershing-2 missiles on Western German territory did not at all lead to a resumption of the talks but only increased the nuclear threat, Egon Bahr stressed.

Erwin Horn, a deputy of the Bundestag from the SDPG, pointed out that resistance to the implementation of NATO's nuclear-missile plan is mounting in Western Europe from "North Cape to Sicily." He voiced satisfaction with the Dutch Government's decision. Roland Vogt, a deputy of the Greens Party, urged the Government of the FRG to refrain from putting pressure on The Hague for the purpose of compelling Holland to deploy cruise missiles.

However, despite these sober calls, Bonn, as is evidenced by the speeches of its representatives in the Bundestag, intends to continue to pursue the dangerous policy of turning West German territory into a staging area for U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons aimed against socialist countries. Thus, the FRG's defence minister Manfred Woerner, defending NATO's nuclear-missile decision, has stated that the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles will be continued as scheduled. The Government of the FRG, he stressed, will not agree to "any moratorium."

DKP ISSUES STATEMENT AGAINST REVANCHISM

LD081958 Moscow TASS in English 1817 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Bonn June 8 TASS -- The Presidium of the Board of the German Communist Party [DKP] has called upon the country's public for resolute joint actions against the forces of revanchism, neofascism and militarism raising their head.

"I believe it will be correct if, for the immediate future, guided by the instructions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent Central Committee plenums," Comrade K. U. Chernenko noted in his speech at the 1st session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, "we set ourselves the following main task: "To strive persistently to ensure that the soviets' constitutional rights are fully used and that the organs of our people's power ensure in practice that the working people exercise the most active, conscious, committed participation in the management of the national economy and all the affairs of society and the state."

2

As a result of the CPSU Central Committee's constant concern to enhance the soviets' role in socialist construction, THERE HAS BEEN AN INVIGORATION OF THE ACTIVITY OF THE USSR SUPREME SOVIET and its organs. There has been a substantial increase (to 1,210) in the number of deputies belonging to the chambers' standing commissions taking part in the preparation of topical issues of state, economic, and sociocultural construction and of draft laws, and in the exercise of control over the fulfillment of the decisions which are taken and of plan targets.

But existing reserves are far from fully being used. The April plenum, the Supreme Soviet session, and the Presidium session on 13 April of this year pointed in particular to A NUMBER OF NEW TASKS AND AVENUES IN THE STANDING COMMISSIONS' WORK UNDER PRESENT CONDITIONS. It was noted that the commissions should not duplicate the work of the sectoral ministries and departments. Their main sphere of activity is "at the joint" between sectors, where questions of the economy's comprehensive development are resolved and general state interests are defended against any narrow departmental and local tendencies In particular, the standing commissions must improve the procedure for examining questions, analyze Gosplan's proposals in greater depth and more comprehensively, monitor and specifically assess the work of ministries and departments, and where necessary make relevant proposals. As a result drafts which have already been studied and undergone preliminary verification in the commissions should be submitted at the Supreme Soviet session.

The standing commissions are called on to take an active part in the preparation of questions which are examined at Supreme Soviet Presidium sessions. For many of these questions this preparation will be fuller and the results of their examination more fruitful if closer contacts with people's control organs, trade unions, and the Komsomol are established.

SUPREME CONTROL IS DESIGNED TO BE ONE OF THE MAIN ASPECTS OF THE USSR SUPREME SOVIET'S DAILY WORK. In this connection the sessions of the Supreme Soviet and its Presidium should examine more frequently the reports of the government, ministries, and departments people's control committees, Supreme Court, and USSR General Prosecutor. Deputies' questions must be discussed regularly at sessions.

In improving developed socialism, more purposeful and skillful use must be made of Soviet laws' constructive power. This is also important because they make it possible, as V. I. Lenin put it, "to pick up everything done locally and introduce it to draft laws which will be published in the center in the name of state institutions..."

In recent years a number of major laws have been adopted stemming from the USSR Constitution, and work on a code of laws is nearing completion. The plan for preparing legislative acts for 1986 through 1990 and for the period through 2000 is designed to consider the requirements of social development. It should be closely linked with planning the country's economic and social development.

Together with the expanded volume of legislative control, a characteristic feature of legislative activity is the consistent democratization of the actual process of drafting laws. The most important drafts, before being submitted for examination by a session, in accordance with constitutional provisions, are published in the press and are discussed by the public. It is exceptionally important that our laws should define clearly and precisely the rights and duties of each organ, official, and citizen, and should not err in the direction of the abstraction which Lenin repeatedly criticized.

This approach toward lawmaking is an essential condition for enhancing responsibility, organization, and discipline. And this in turn requires the serious increase of control to ensure that every line of Soviet laws is observed unconditionally. Today it is essential to pay the closest attention to this aspect of the matter and to seek persistently the eradication of law violations and of various negative phenomena incompatible with the principles of socialism.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session 13 April of this year approved the Supreme Soviet work plan for 1984-1985, geared as much as possible toward implementing the decisions of the April plenum. The Presidium must propagandize and disseminate even more persistently the positive experience accumulated locally and in the union and autonomous republics. In particular it is planned to examine at the next Presidium session a number of important questions connnected with the soviets' enhanced role in economic construction. Sessions of the union and autonomous republic supreme soviets and local organs of power are now under way and are drafting specific plans and measures to implement the Presidium decisions. In brief, in various echelons of the soviets the most vigorous, purposeful work is under way, attesting to the ardent desire of the people's deputies and soviet workers to respond with specific practical deeds to the new manifestation of the party's concern.

3

The April plenum stated that the Soviets are making a substantial contribution to the large amount of daily work aimed at resolving our FOREIGN POLICY TASKS.

Thus, the USSR Supreme Soviet and its organs issue statements and appeals, adopt resolutions on topical internatonal problems, and maintain constant contacts with the parliamentarians of many countries. Suffice it to say that in 1979 through 1983 alone, 56 official parliamentary delegations visited the Soviet Union through the USSR Supreme Soviet while our delegatons visited 53 states. The links of the foreign affairs commissions and the USSR Parliamentary Group are of a constructive nature.

At the same time, in this crucial sector, too, the potential for further galvanizing work remains very extensive. "The Supreme Soviet chambers' standing commissions for foreign affairs are doing a lot to develop our ties with the outside world and represent the country at important international meetings, in sometimes difficult negotiations." Comrade K. U. Chernenko has noted. "However, so far it is only a relatively narrow circle of deputies which is taking an active part in this crucial activity. For the others the fulfillment of their commitments as deputies frequently comes down mainly to taking part in actions of a protocol nature. This can scarcely be justified."

Right now the task has been set of raising the Supreme Soviet's international ties to a new, higher level and improving and perfecting the forms and methods of this work.

It is essential to continue consistently to develop cooperation with the socialist countries, to build relations with the developing states in a more differentiated way, to actively counter the aggressive imperialist circles, at the same time using every lever for improving interaction with those countries which are prepared, by practical deeds, to help to reduce international tension and to create an atmosphere of trust in the world. Soviet representatives in the IPU are called on to persistently focus the attention of this very old organization of parliamentarians on topical problems of curbing the arms race, averting the threat of nuclear war, and developing equal international cooperation.

The plenum pointed to the soviets' tasks in strengthening our motherland's defense capability. This is particularly important under the conditions of the sharp aggravation of the international situation, when the imperalist lovers of various "crusades" are behaving increasingly provocatively, seeking at any price to disrupt the existing parity and to "repeal" the laws of social development. A dangerous illusion. No one may halt our advance toward the peaks of communist civilization.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY ACTS AS THE LEADING FORCE, THE SOUL OF THE DEMOCRATIC PROCESS WHICH PERVADES THE LIFE OF THE SOVIET STATE OF THE WHOLE PEOPLE AND ITS INTERNATIONAL POLICY. As Comrade K. U. Chernenko noted at the session of the CPSU Central Committee commission for preparing a new draft of the party program, the growth of the party's leading role and the intensification of socialist democracy are a single, integral, natural process.

The Communist Party directs the organs of the people's power toward a higher standard of leadership of all sectors of state, economic, and sociocultural construction and the intensification of exactingness toward the organs of control, especially in spheres directly linked with the satisfaction of people's daily needs and the active use of the initiative and creation of millions. There is no doubt that the soviets of people's deputies will do everything to ensure a worthy contribution to the implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th Communist Party Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

MISHIN LAUDS CHERNENKO AT ALMA-ATA RALLY

PM081350 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 27 May 1984 carries on its front page a 1,000-word report by its special correspondents T. Korsakova and M. Mulina under the general heading "Our Labor for the Motherland!" covering the 26 May Alma-Ata all-union rally of student construction teams.

According to the report, "an honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K. U. Chernenko was enthusiastically elected" at the rally, and V. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, delivered a report.

Mishin is quoted as follows: "It is a special pleasure for me, dear comrades, to inform you that Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has asked me to convey to you, and through you to all Soviet students, best wishes in your study, labor, and participation in public affairs! Konstantin Ustinovich emphasized that the patriotic movement of Komsomol student teams has gained wide popularity and prestige as an effective means of communist education and of the professional training and civic development of future specialists. He voiced his confidence that the members of the student teams will set an example of conscientiousness, initiative, and labor and public discipline and will devote their enthusiasm, strength, and knowledge to the people's prosperity, for the sake of our beloved motherland's happiness and flourishing."

The remainder of the report on Mishin's speech deals with his review of student teams' successes and his emphasis that teams must be provided with proper facilities at the places where they will work.

Korsakova and Mulina conclude with a further general description of the fruitful and successful work done by the students' teams, and say that the participants in the rally "unanimously adopted" a greeting letter addressed to the CPSU Central Committee and K.U. Chernenko.

The 600-word letter, published on KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA's front page under the same general heading, lauds Chernenko as a "true Leninist and outstanding party figure and statesman of our times," speaks of the work planned by the student teams, and concludes:

"On behalf of the many millions of Soviet students we assure the party Central Committee and you, dear Konstantin Ustinovich, that we will devote all our strength to the successful implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent Central Committee Plenums, and that we will always live, learn, work, and struggle in the Leninist, communist fashion!"

KAPITONOV, OTHERS ATTEND LIGHT INDUSTRY FETE

LD082013 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 8 Jun 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A festive meeting devoted to the Day of Workers in Light Industry was held in Moscow at the State Central Concert Hall today. In the presidium were Comrade Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrades Arkhipov, Baybakov, and Bodyul; heads of a number of ministries and departments; front-ranking production innovators; victors in socialist competition; and representatives of the capital's public. A report was delivered by Comrade Tarasov, USSR minister of light industry.

CHERNENKO SPEECH TO ARMY KOMSOMOL PUBLISHED

LD082111 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 8 Jun 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The publishing houses of Politicheskaya Literatura and Molodaya Gvardiya have brought out in a mass edition the speech by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko entitled "Live, Work and Struggle in the Leninist Way" [Po Leninski Zhit, Rabotat, Borotsya], which he delivered at the All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations on 28 May 1984.

PRILEPO APPOINTED RSFSR FORESTRY MINISTER

PM080954 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 May 84 Second Edition p 2

[Text] Decree of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the appointment of Comrade N.M. Prilepo as RSFSR minister of forestry:

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has resolved: to appoint Comrade Nikolay Mikhaylovich Prilepo RSFSR Minister of Forestry.

M. Yasnov, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Kh. Neshkov, secretary of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Moscow, 22 May 1984

LITHUANIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD

WA081430 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 30 May 84 p 1

[Information report on the Lithuanian CP Central Committee Plenum]

[Text] The 14th plenum of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee was held in Vilnius on 29 May.

The plenum discussed the results of the April (1984) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the tasks of the republic party organization stemming from the plenum decisions and speech by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and from the first session of the 11th convocation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

P.P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee delivered a report.

The following took part in the discussion of the report: R.P. Rimaytis, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Kaunasskiy Gorkom, V.S. Klikunene, second secretary of the Lithuanian CP Vilnyusskiy Gorkom, S.I. Bartkus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Pasvalskiy Raykom, N.G. Mironov, administrator-specialist of the Ionavskiy "Azot" production association, V.P. Spurga, Lithuanian SSR minister of education, Yu.A. Ulba, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Shilutskiy Raykom, V.A. Morkunas, chairman of the State Committee on Vocational-Technical Education, A.I. Zhalis, chairman of the Klaypedskiy City Ispolkom Soviet of People's Deputies, K.K. Stontselis, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Lazdiyskiy Raykom.

V.A. Medvedev, head of the CPSU Central Committee Department of Science and Educational Institutions, spoke at the plenum. N.T. Konyayev, responsible official of the CPSU Central Committee, also took part in the work of the plenum.

The plenum adopted a resolution "On the Results of the April (1984) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization Stemming From the Plenum Decisions and Report by K.U. Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and from the First Session of the 11th Convocation of the USSR Supreme Soviet" and "On Priority Measures in the Implementation of the Resolution of the April (1984) CPSU Central Committee Plenum on the Basic Guidelines for Reform of the General Education and Vocational School."

With this the plenum concluded its work.

BRIEFS

ESTONIAN ENCYCLOPEDIA -- Tallinn June 7 TASS -- The Valgus Publishing House of Estonia has prepared for publication a 12-volume encyclopedia covering the past and current history of this Soviet Baltic republic, which has a population of just over 1.5 million. The first one of the 12 volumes is already in the press, Academician Gustav Naan, editor-in-chief of this publication, told a TASS correspondent. This is the second encyclopedia published in Soviet Estonia. The first one, consisting of 8 volumes, was issued 15 years ago and immediately became a bibliographical rarity. The circulation of the new encyclopedia will depend entirely on the number of subscribers. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0805 GMT 7 Jun 84 LD]

BADGE OF HONOR AWARD -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded the Order of the Badge of Honor to Kursk State Pedagogical Institute for successes achieved in training cadres for people's education, and for instruction and the communist education of students. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 7 Jun 84 LD]

CEMENT INDUSTRY CRITICIZED; OFFICIALS PUNISHED

PM091557 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 24 May 1984 in its Second Edition publishes on page 3 a 2,300-word article by S. Vologzhanin and B. Golubev, responsible controllers of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, and N. Karev, adviser to the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, entitled "In Thrall to Technical Conservatism." The article complains of long delays in the construction and commissioning of automated cement production lines using the progressive dry method, which consumes less power than the old wet method. The writers are especially critical of leading officials at the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, accusing them of "technical conservatism." The article continues: "They do not concentrate capital investments on the construction of plants of the new type. Thus, only one-fourth of the capital investments earmarked for the development of the cement industry last year went to such plants."

Furthermore, the ministry still does not pay sufficient attention to the reconstruction and modernization of existing obsolete equipment in cement plants." Nor has it "taken measures to improve the efficiency of the work of cement industry scientific research and planning institutes and to increase their responsibility for technical progress in the sector."

The article points out that leading ministry officials and specialists have made repeated trips aboard to study foreign experience in the cement field, including five trips to Japan alone. However, the trips have "essentially proved fruitless."

The article concludes as follows:

"The party committees of the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry (Secretary V.A. Dolganov) and the Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building (Secretary Yu.N. Donskoy) have resigned themselves to violations of state targets for the development of cement production on the basis of new energy-saving technology, have not displayed the necessary exactingness toward cadres, and have been superficial in their monitoring of the work of apparatus Communists in fulfilling party and government directives.

"Let us sum up. Unsatisfactory use is being made of the necessary scientific, technical, and production potential created in our country for the further development of the cement industry on the basis of the latest highly productive equipment and energy-saving technology. As a result, almost 50-percent more fuel is expanded on each ton of clinker than, for example, in Hungary, the GDR, and the CSSR. This entails overexpenditure of millions of metric tons of ideal fuel every year. Meanwhile, we would like to remind you that the first Soviet kiln with a cyclone heat exchanger for the dry method of cement production was created at the Spasskiy Cement Plant (Maritime Kray) back at the end of the fifties, that is, earlier than in the United States, France, Japan, and other countries.

"The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee has examined the results of a check. The ministry leaders responsible for the failure to meet the targets of directive organs have been punished.

"The committee took note of the statements by Ministers A.I. Yashin [of construction materials industry] and V.I. Chudin [of construction, road, and municipal machine building] about specific measures planned for the retooling of the majority of cement industry enterprises by transferring them to the dry or semidry production methods, for the introduction of low-temperature energy-saving technologies, and for the implementation of other measures to ensure a reduction in the specific expanditure of fuel at existing cement plants."

OBSERVER URGES EXPANSION OF ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT

PM081130 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 1 June in its First Edition carries on its front-page a 1,500-word economic review by Vladimir Shilov under the heading "The Experiment: The First Lessons" discussing the first 5 months of the economic experiment involving several union and republic ministries. "The new method of economic management," Shilov says, "is being asserted through the surmounting of existing stereotypes within the system of planning and management and, most important, in sharp polemics with the inertia of outdated economic thinking."

The experiment's "main criterion of assessment," the observance of contract discipline, is not being met, the review states, going on to claim that the expanded financial autonomy of enterprises and associations envisaged by the experiment does not extend to determining staffing levels and wage scales. This means that "the apparatuses of ministries and all-union associations under the new conditions frequently use old methods, and the experiment here does not always exert any marked influence on the work style and methods of the management staffs."

Shilov then notes that direct trade contracts between consumers and suppliers "will produce a greater effect and assert the client's priority" but points out that "so far the improvement of autonomous financial activity has failed to lead to a noticeable increase in production development funds, although the need for them is great."

Having noted that the local party and soviet organs "could exert more active influence on the practice of the economic experiment," Shilov states that the "first lessons of the experiment" indicate that "the new rules give wider scope for displaying economic initiative and enterprise in the state's interests." However, he notes in conclusion, there is still an inability to shift the center of organizational concerns to local areas" while the economic experiment "requires the further improvement of the entire economic mechanism." He suggests, therefore, that the scale of the experiment be expanded to include "the sectors producing materials and also transportation departments."

ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT EXTENDED TO NEW COMBINE

LD102043 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 10 Jun 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has accepted the proposal from the RSFSR Council of Ministers, ministries, and departments to organize along the lines of an economic experiment the agro-industrial combine Kuban. Over to Yuriy Letunov, our political observer:

[Letunov] Greetings, esteemed comrades. An amazingly interesting and creative job awaits those who will participate in the experiment. They receive at their disposal land, technology, finances, and total freedom to maneuver; they are endowed with great rights. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes, Selkhoztekhnika, Selkhozkhimiya, the food industry enterprises in the Timashevskiy Rayon -- in a word, everything from field and stock-farm to shop -- will be concentrated in the same hands. At first, the state will allocate means for construction, reconstruction, and purchase of new equipment. It must be noted that in the Timashevskiy Rayon of Krasnodar Kray, steady harvests are obtained: on average some 40 quintals of grain crops per hectare, and over 300 quintals of sugar beet per hectare, although even here there are some reserves. The specialists have calculated that in 5 years, thanks to the use of progressive technology, the production of grain, sugar beet, vegetables, and fruit will grow by an average of 20-30 percent. Animal husbandry will receive further development in the rayon; two to three times more feed crops will be produced.

As a result, all this will allow an increase in the output and the broadening of the range of foodstuffs.

The produce from the Kuban Combine will reach the shops in the best possible packaged form. Meat and sausage production will increase, as well as dairy produce; more juices will be produced, as well as alcohol-free drinks, ice-cream, tinned produce, and confectionery. Also, the real demand of the population will be taken into consideration. By 1990, the overall volume of gross production of the combine -- according to calculations -- will make up R382 million, which is one-and-a-half times greater than what is being produced at the moment; profit will grow by a factor of two. The combine will be managed by a council headed by a general director.

In the state plans for the combine, provisions will be made for the volume or produce delivery to the all-union republic stocks, payments to the budget and allocations from the budget, the overall job wage fund, and the volume of the material-technical resources, with other plan indices to be determined by the combine council. The combine will operate on a self-supporting and self-repayment basis. The creation of the Kuban agro-industrial complex is a new step, a new stride in the improvement of the management and the economic mechanism of the agro-industrial complex, and in the realization of the Food Program. The experiment is very interesting and promises a great deal.

KAPITONOV ATTENDS TSENTRSOYUZ COUNCIL SESSION

LD081337 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1205 GMT 8 Jun 84

[From the Novosti program]

[Text] The Tsentrsoyuz council session took place in Moscow today. Comrade Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, heads of a number of ministries and departments were in the presidium.

The session's participants have examined the tasks of the consumer cooperatives aimed at a further improvement in the trade services for the inhabitants of the countryside, and at increasing the procurement and processing of agricultural produce. Comrade Trunov, chairman of the board of Tsentrsoyuz, delivered a report.

It was noted that during the years of the current 5-year plan, sales of various foodstuffs, clothes, shoes, knitwear, cultural, domestic, and economic goods have grown; plans for state purchases of potatoes, vegetables, and fruit have been overfulfilled.

The participants have analyzed the causes of the shortcomings that still exist in the work of the Tsentrsoyuz and determined ways to rectify the situation. The recessity was emphasized of increasing even more the initiative and creativity of the cooperative cadres, of directing them wholly and completely towards fulfillment of the Tsentrsoyuz' tasks, set by the CPSU Central Committee.

IZVESTIYA SURVEYS SOWING, FEED HARVEST PROGRESS

PM081339 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 1

[V. Gavrichkin "Agricultural Review": "Green Feed Harvesting Time"]

[Text] According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 4 June spring crops had been sown on 137.6 million hectares, including 83.6 million hectares of cereals and pulses, excluding corn. Spring crops remain to be sown on approximately 4 million hectares, primarily on farms in Krasnoyarsk Kray and Novosibirsk, Kemerovo, and Chita Oblasts. Grain growers are expected to complete this work within the next few days.

Plant growth is ahead of normal everywhere. Spring crops are 5-10 days ahead of normal, while winter crops in most areas which produce marketable grain are already flowering; in Central Asia they have reached the stage of milky or waxy ripeness. Harvesting has started in the south of the country. Barley has been threshed on 25,000 hectares. The first yields are pleasing.

The sowing of feed crops has been completed in all areas with the exception of Siberia: They occupy 30.2 million hectares. And although progress reports are still adding to the sown area, the "green harvest" is under way on feed crop fields in all the country's republics and is gathering momentum by the day. Sown and meadow grasses have been cut on 4.9 million hectares, 1.7 million metric tons of hay has been stacked, 4.5 million metric tons of haylage has been procured, and 326,000 metric tons of vitamin-rich grass meal has been produced. At most livestock units green feed is being added to the animals' rations.

There is one interesting detail: "The green conveyor belt" went into operation considerably earlier than usual this year and practically everywhere the first crops to be harvested were rape and perko. In field feed crop production these crops have caught up with alfafa and clover, making it possible to considerably extend the summer feeding season by producing green matter from very early spring to the first snowstorms, when all other grasses have withered. In Central Asia, for instance, where spring was late, these grasses literally saved the livestock breeders: In March-April they provided up to 300-500 quintals of green matter per hectare. In May, many livestock units in the Ukraine, Moldavia, North Caucasus, the Baltic region, and parts of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone were supplied with succulent vitamin-rich feed provided by the new catch crops. In Belorussia alone they occupied almost 250,000 hectares. Now the fields here are being resown with aftercrops as soon as they become vacant. The area on which two harvests are grown within one year is expanding. Lithuanian rayon agricultural association councils have, together with scientists, drawn up a comprehensive plan for the utilization of rape and perko by means of which they hope to raise yields per hectare to 10,000 feed units which equals 100 quintals of grain. This experience calls for dissemination.

However, what is particularly important is to make arrangements for the effective use of every hectare of irrigated land during this year's hot summer. This land is the main source of feed for many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the prevailing conditions. Meanwhile, alarming reports are coming in from local level. By no means everywhere is irrigated land exploited properly: Sprinkling installations are idle, irrigation norms and deadlines are not being met. In Saratov Oblast, for instance, the first watering has been carried out on only 340,000 hectares of 428,000 hectares of feed crops grown on irrigated land. Farms in Atkarskiy, Voskresenskiy, and Pugachevskiy Rayons here made a very slow start on the alfafa harvest. Grass is left to stand too long, its quality deteriorates, and -- what is most important -- delays in the first cutting will inevitably result in lower future yields.

Hay-making on nonirrigated land and natural meadows must not be put off. In a number of areas grass growth has stopped and blades are drying out. The correct approach has been adopted on farms where the manual harvest of feed crops has been organized on inaccessible land, where straw from past harvests has been taken into account and gathered in, and where land, as it becomes vacant, is sown with aftercrops. It is an old truth: The same attention must be paid to feed crops as to grain. The successful wintering of cattle depends on it. Today all reserves for the additional accumulation of feed must be brought into play.

AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX COMMISSION HOLDS MEETING

PM081412 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 30 May 84 p 3

[Unattributed report: "At the Commission for the Agro-Industrial Complex"]

[Text] A routine session of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission on Agro-Industrial Complex Questions has heard reports by N.T. Kozlov, USSR minister of fruit and vegetable farming, V.A. Lisitsyn, Ukrainian SSR minister of fruit and vegetable farming, and S.G. Khorev, Uzbek SSR first deputy minister of fruit and vegetable farming, on the work being done to increase production and fulfill the state plans for fruit and vegetable deliveries to the all-union fund. It was noted that the agro-industrial associations in the above-mentioned republics are taking the necessary measures to step up the shipment of early vegetables to cities and industrial centers and meet the set targets for supplying a wide variety of these vegetables.

At the same time, attention was drawn to the need to eliminate with the minimum of delay the shortcomings existing in this work. The USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the Tsentrosoyuz, and the Commissions for Agro-Industrial Complex Questions were instructed to take specific steps to expand the trade in fruit and vegetables in high demand among the population. It was recommended that comprehensive use be made of the potential of personal subsidiary plots along with the further development of fruit and vegetable farming at specialized kolkhozes and sovkhozes. For this purpose it is necessary to step up the activity of local consumer cooperatives. All the fruit and vegetables that are grown must be preserved, processed, and sold.

The commission examined progress in preparations for the harvesting and procurement of agricultural produce in kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and procurement organizations. This year the servicing of harvesting and other agricultural equipment is better organized than before. Nevertheless, significant numbers of combines, reaping machines, and feed harvesting machinery still await servicing in the Uzbek SSR, the Kazakh SSR, the Kirghiz SSR, the Tajik SSR, and many of the RSFSR's autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts. Preparation of the material and technical base of procurement organizations is still progressing slowly in some regions. Individual enterprises under the jurisdiction of the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production, Ministry of Automotive Industry, and Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry have fallen behind in the production and delivery of spare parts and materials for agriculture. The respective ministries and departments have been given instuctions regarding the speediest completion of the preparation of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and procurement organizations for feed procurement and for the reception and processing of agricultural produce.

The commission discussed the activity of Orenburg Oblast's agro-industrial association councils to enhance the efficiency with which motor transportation is utilized for the shipment of grain and other agricultural freight.

Positive experience has been accumulated there in organizing the transportation services for agriculture. At the same time, in many rayons the existing reserves are still poorly mobilized, vehicle utilization is low, the pool of tractor and truck trailers is not fully utilized, and progressive forms of organizing and remunerating drivers' labor are only slowly implemented.

The commission's discussion of this question showed that similar shortcomings exist in many other places. The commissions and agro-industrial associations in republics, krays, and oblasts have been told to ensure, bearing in mind the resolutions adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, the proper preparation of transportation for harvesting and the maximum possible mobilization for this purpose of trucks belonging to enterprises and organizations. They have been set the task of ensuring proper cooperation between all links in the harvest and transport production process and the highest possible productivity from every motor vehicle so that all the agricultural produce that has been grown is transported quickly and without losses.

WEATHER HARMING GEORGIA'S SPRING SOWING

LD081437 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Excerpts] News from Georgia: The fodder procurement campaign is gathering momentum in the republic. An extremely complicated situation has arisen this spring in the republic's agriculture, due to difficult weather conditions. Cold, prolonged rain and, in some cases, snowfalls, have had a negative effect on the deadlines for sowing of spring crops. Hundreds of hectares of what has been sown have been damaged, including fodder crops. Republican agricultural workers have the following targets this year: to procure some 1,500 metric tons of succulent and some 1.5 million metric tons of coarse fodder.

'SCIENCE AND LIFE' PROGRAM ON PATON INSTITUTE

OW081237 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0710 GMT on 30 May carries the 30-minute "Science and Life" program, presented by correspondent Ella Vlasova.

The program begins with video providing external shots of the Central Palace of Culture in Kiev, cutting to internal shots showing the 17 May meeting devoted to the 50th anniversary of the Ye.O. Paton Electric Welding Institute, Kiev. Video shows Shcherbitskiy; Academician A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Academician Boris Yevgenyevich Paton, president of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences and director of the institute, and others standing on the platform during the playing of the Soviet and Ukrainian anthems.

As video shows Shcherbitskiy addressing the meeting, Vlasova says that he noted the institute's achievements, after which video and audio is provided of an excerpts from his speech. He says: "Comrades, during festive occasions and jubilee celebrations, it is traditional to do more than discuss what has already been done, and to be content with what has been achieved. This is precisely the aim set for us by the decisions of the February and April CPSU Central Committee Plenums, and the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, "On Questions of Accelerating Scientific and Technical Progress in the National Economy. Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, noted at his meeting with workers of the Serp i Molot Plant, that the reequipment of industries, and implementation of the latest achievements of science and leading experience, acquire particular importance at the contemporary stage. This is an urgent requirement of the times, and one may say a requirement of the epoch." Video then shows Shcherbitskiy pinning the Order of the October Revolution on the Paton Institute's banner, which Paton holds, and embracing him.

The meeting's chairman then introduces Aleksandrov, who in his speech greets the institute's staff on behalf of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium. Aleksandrov cites the institute's wartime achievements in T-34 tank production, the welding of pipes for the Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline, using the "Sever" automatic welding system, and the surface hardening of machine parts.

Vlasova then interviews USSR Pilot-Cosmonauts V.N. Kubasov, V.V. Ryumin, L.I. Popov, and A.P. Aleksandrov, who talk briefly about the Paton Institute's contributions to space technology. The remainder of the program is devoted to an 18 May interview by Vlasova with B.Y. Paton, held at his institute.

Touching on the expansion of the institute, Paton notes that there are now almost 8,500 workers there. He adds: "This complex consists of the scientific research institute proper, which generates all ideas, and then individual subdivisions, unified within this complex by common plans and common tasks. These are the experimental technological design bureau, experimental production for utilizing explosions for treatment of materials and metallic constructions, and three experimental plants -- an experimental plant for welding and electrothermal equipment, an experimental plant for welding materials, and the last one to appear, an experimental plant for special electrometallurgy. "So, the new form we are developing is engineering centers, which must organically enter this chain of our subdivisions, comprising a complex. One of the tasks of these centers is the training and retraining of personnel, who will be able to apply, and capably apply, our developments in this or that branch of industry. However, this does not mean that the same engineering center will specialize in an appropriate direction.

"For instance, we began by creating an engineering center for pressure welding. This center will develop new directions in butt resistance welding, in friction welding, and certain other types of pressure welding, and will create machines and help their assimilation into industry. But first, this center must, together with workers from appropriate industry branches and specific enterprises, examine their tasks and their state of affairs, and decide whether or not a new technology should be applied in this area, and whether it would produce an economic effect, or would simply be a burden to the enterprise, and produce nothing beneficial. Thus, it has a wide range of technical and economic tasks, and tasks of training and retraining personnel."

Paton continues: "The next center we are establishing is for coatings, which will be obtained primarily by methods of electron-beam sublimation of metals. This is also a direction which has produced interesting developments, and currently, as you know, coatings produce an enormous effect regarding increased durability of parts working in various conditions, and under various kinds of tension."

Paton adds: "I would like to say that the last of the three aforementioned experimental plants, that for special electrometallurgy, was established entirely on funds invested by our appropriate ministries and departments. We did not enlist any centralized capital investments from the Academy of Sciences to establish this plant, and we shall do the same for the establishment of these engineering centers. This, in itself, plays not only a material role for us, but is important regarding the fact that, investing appropriate allocations and funds to establish, on the one hand plants, and on the other, engineering centers, these ministries will want a quick return, and this is what we need."

In conclusion, Paton reiterates the importance of jubilees in thinking about future plans and projects.

COSMONAUTS COMPLETE FOURTH MONTH IN ORBIT

LD081005 Moscow TASS in English 0939 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 8 TASS -- TASS correspondent reports from the Ground Control Centre:

The cosmonauts Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev and Oleg Atkov have completed the fourth month of their work in orbit.

The flight programme last week included geophysical and astrophysical experiments, medical observations and the unloading of a freight ship.

The cosmonauts carried out several series of visual observations and took pictures of different areas of Soviet territory and the world ocean under the vast programme of studies of natural resources and the environment. These experiments were meant to produce additional information on the glaciers and snow cover of the Pamir mountains, the geological structures of the Kyzylkum Desert and the Tien Shan Mountains and the condition of farmland in the Krasnodar Territory. The Maritime Territory and areas along the Baykal-Amur railroad were photographed as well.

Several medical examinations were made to evaluate the health and work ability of the cosmonauts. Data were obtained on the condition of their cardio-vascular systems and on the effectiveness of different physical exercises regularly done by the crew, and also on the characteristics of the hydrocarbon and mineral exchanges in the human organism staying under conditions of space flight for extended periods.

Today the cosmonauts continue geophysical experiments. In response to oceanologists' requests, three series of observations of different areas of the Atlantic and the Pacific will be carried out and photographs taken.

All the crew members will undergo medical examinations to evaluate the reaction of the blood circulation system to the simulation of hydrostatic pressure with the help of the vacuum suit "Chibis." The bioelectrical activity of the heart at rest will also be examined.

According to medical control and reports from orbit, Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev and Oleg Atkov are in good health. The flight commander's pulse rate is 68, the flight engineer's 72, and the cosmonaut-researcher's 66 beats per minute. Arterial pressure, respectively, is 120/75, 115/70 and 105/65 mm.

The onboard systems of the manned complex "Salyut-7 -- "Soyuz T-11" -- "Progress-22" work normally.

COSMOS-1570 LAUNCHED, FUNCTIONING NORMALLY

LD100855 Moscow TASS in English 0844 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 10 TASS -- The Soviet Union on Friday launched another satellite in the "Cosmos" series to continue space exploration.

"Cosmos-1570" was inserted into an orbiting path with the following parametres: Initial period of revolution -- 100.9 minutes, maximum distance from earth -- 830 kilometres, minimum distance --792 kilometres, orbit inclination -- 74 degrees.

The on-board equipment is functioning normally.

CHERNENKO GREETS TROOPS ON BORDER GUARDS DAY

PM111203 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 84 p 1

[TASS report: "Congratulations to Border Guards"]

[Text] Border Guards Day is on 28 May. On the eve of the 66th anniversary of the Border Guard Troops of the USSR Committee for State Security, a remarkable event took place in the life of the personnel of the Red Banner Eastern Border District -- Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, cordially congratulated the command and all servicemen of the district, of the Panfilov border detachment, and of the Khorgos frontier post on the occasion of Border Guards Day.

Concerns, thoughts and activities of the border guard, an active participant in the struggle against the enemies of the homeland on the southeastern frontiers in the thirties, are close to and understood by the head of the Communist Party and Soviet state. Here, at the Khorgos, he did his military service and his party biography began. In the congratulatory letters, Comrade Chernenko noted that in the deteriorated international situation, the Communist Party presents to the border troops an important task for further strengthening the defense of our homeland's frontiers. He wished the border guardsmen good health, great happiness and new successes in service.

The good wishes and directives of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, were received by the district personnel as a new manifestation of the indefatigable concern of the party over the inviolability of the Soviet frontiers, and as a battle program of their activity in solving the tasks with which the Border Guard troops are charged by the Law on the State Frontier of the USSR.

The congratulations expressed by the leader of the CPSU and head of our state caused in every border guard a great surge of creative forces, and lofty feelings of filial thankfulness and gratitude for the dear Communist Party. The power of the border troops, the very basis of their successes in the guarding and defending the borders of our great fatherland, reside in the leadership of the CPSU. Inspired with the party's attention and concern over the security of the Soviet state, the district's servicemen and all the personnel of the border troops are toiling ever harder over the increasing reliability of protection of the USSR state frontier, are perfecting professional skill day by day, are sharpening vigilance and are maintaining high battle readiness, organization and order. In this they see their main objective and meaning of their activity for the implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

CONSTRUCTION, BILLETING PERSONNEL DISCUSS TASKS

PM081030 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Jun 84 Second Edition p 2

[Lieutenant Colonel V. Khrenov report: "On a Modern Technical Basis"]

[Text] A conference of the leading staff and party aktiv of the USSR Defense Ministry's central construction and billeting organs has been held; it discussed the tasks of technical developing and increasing labor productivity in light of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures To Accelerate Scientific and Technical Progress in the National Economy."

The report by Marshal of Engineering Troops N. Shestopalov, USSR deputy defense minister for construction and billeting of troops, and the speeches by Colonel General V. Bychenko, chief of the military construction units' Political Directorate, and by the chiefs of main and central directorates examined the results of the military construction units' and organizations' work to increase labor productivity over and above plan, to reduce the prime cost of work, to introduce the achievements of scientific and technical progress into military construction projects, and to further increase the industrialization and mechanization of construction.

The conference noted that significant work in this direction has been done by working people in Leningrad and Odessa Military Districts, and also by the organizations headed by Colonels E. Borisov and F. Kanura. At the same time, due attention is not as yet being devoted everywhere to questions linked with the technical reequipping of military construction sites.

The conference participants outlined specific ways of further improving military construction projects' technical equipment, implementing an accelerated introduction of scientific and technical achievements into construction practice, and stepping up party influence on the resolution of these tasks.